National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 31. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867. WHOLE NO. 1,435.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

At Its Office, No. 39 Nassau Street, New York

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

AARON M. POWELL, *Editor.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Special Editorial Contributor.*

For rates of Advertising and Club terms see Fourth page.

DISFRANCHISING THE COLORED RACE.

EXTRACT from a Speech delivered at Middletown New York, on Saturday evening, November 2d, 1867, by CHARLES E. MOSS, of Virginia:

It may be well, my friends, to inquire what will be the received interpretation of a triumph in the State of New York of the miscalled Democratic party at the election on Tuesday next? What would a soldier of the Union Army apparently sanction in casting his ballot for the candidates of that political organization? A triumph of that party in the State of New York at the election on Tuesday next would be looked upon as a committal of the Empire State, with its hundred of thousands of boys in blue, to an approval of the disfranchising a race of over seven hundred thousand voters, loyal and true to the government. Every ex-soldier of the Union army voting that falsely denominated Democratic ticket casts his ballot in favor of taking the right of suffrage from the men who fought shoulder to shoulder with him on a hundred bloody fields to preserve the national life; and that, too, to gratify the imperious demands of the leaders in the recent bloody rebellion. For, stripped of all covering, that, fellow-citizens, is the real issue involved in the coming contest—the true character of the measure of reconstruction proposed by the sham Democratic party of the nation. The loyal black men of the non-reconstructed States, against whom the Northern political demagogues and Southern traitors are laboring to excite your prejudices, are voters; as much voters to-day as you and I are, in law and in fact, and by natural right. The question is not one of enfranchising the African, but of disfranchising him; not one of conferring the right of suffrage, but of taking it away.

And who demands of you thus to trample under foot the liberal teachings of the law of the American Revolution? such a monstrous perversion of the national utterances of living truth? such an unnecessary ignoring the ruling idea of the nineteenth century? such an act of folly sublimed to madness? Is it the enlightened, refined, and cultivated intellect of the nation? Not at all. Is it that noble band of self-sacrificing reformers always foremost in every work tending to advance the interests of freedom and progressive civilization? Not at all. Is it the grand army of the Republic who maintained the nation's honor on bloody fields during the terrible contest with rebellion? Not at all. Is it the loyal white men of the recently insurgent States? Not at all. Is it the poor white men and mechanics of those States who have for years past been placed under the iron heel of aristocratic and caste rule, and grown up in ignorance, poverty and want? Not at all. Is it the few white men of the South who, side by side with the men of New York, risked their lives for th epreservation of the national life? Not at all. None of these demand that act of national wickedness at your hand. They this day stand up earnestly protesting against such an act of ingratitude and State crime.

Who demands the commission of such an act of inhumanity and State crime? The Jefferson Davises, the Alexander H. Stephenses, the Robert E. Lees, the Judah P. Benjamins, the Braggs, the John E. Breckenridges, the Beauregards, the Mosbys, the Forrests, the Quantrells, the Semmes, the Wises, and other leading conspirators who for long years in the past have been engaged in a wicked attempt to destroy the national life. Who demands of you such an act of wickedness? The Henry Clay Deans, the Seymours, the Vallandighams, the Harrises, the Longs, the Voorheeses, the Pendletons, the Corrys, and other men of the loyal States who during the bitter contest with rebellion, gave aid and comfort to the enemies of freedom, and gloried in national defeats and disasters. Who demands the consummation of such a deed of national perfidy? The thieves, murderers, burglars, bounty-jumpers and vile denizens of the Five Points in New York, who burned your Orphan Asylums and works of public charity, crimsoned the streets of that city with the blood of babes and helpless women, and for days rioted in murder and rapine to prevent the enforcement of the national authority in the Metropolitan City of your State and nation? Who demands of you such an act of ingratitude? The inhuman monsters that tortured, starved, and wantonly murdered defenceless prisoners in the filthy prison-pens at Andersonville, Salisbury and Belle Isle. These, fellow-citizens, are the men who demand of you the accomplishment of that deed of national wickedness.

And for what do they demand it? To place the rule of the ten States recently in rebellion in the hands of those who instigated and carried on the recent fearful contest for the overthrow of the national Union; to restore to places of honor and power the Jefferson Davises, Robert E. Lees, John C. Breckenridges, Judah P. Benjamins, Alexander H. Stephenses, Henry A. Wises, and their rebel comrades in treason and crime. That, fellow-citizens, is the real motive for exciting prejudice against the loyal colored voters of the South, and the true reason for the unreasonable clamor against the Republican organization.

Voters of New York! Are you ready to respond favorably to a demand from such a source, made for such a purpose, and to accomplish such a result? If so, have you counted the cost? Are you prepared to thrust your hands into the national Treasury and draw out the thousands of millions of treasure required for the successful accomplishment of that act of injustice? Do you stand ready to sacrifice the half-million or more of human lives necessary to crown that act of national iniquity with the glory of success? Can you afford to provoke the scorn and hate of every Christian and free nation on earth by so base an act of national ingratitude? For, say what we will, and think what we may, acts of national injustice cannot be committed without cost to the nation, nor the sin of national ingratitude without loss to the people. Thus our own nation the past seven years has been, and even now, is reaping a terrible harvest of destruction, death, hate and riot, as the ripe fruit of falsehood, injustice and inhumanity toward a poor and helpless race. A terrible civil strife; riches taking to themselves wings and flying away; fields laid waste, and cities in ashes; bitter hate and fierce strife springing up among the people; a nation groaning under an oppressed load of taxation, are stirring instances of the dreadful retribution a God of truth and justice is sure, sooner or later, to visit upon people who establish unrighteousness by legal enactment, and iniquity by judicial decree. And are we, as a nation, now in a condition to afford the risk of further and grosser acts of falsehood, inhumanity and ingratitude against that same race, by dispossessing it of rights and privileges won by deeds of heroism on an hundred battle-fields in defence of our national existence?

Let us reflect for a moment upon the probable cost of such an act of national infamy. In 1860, the African race throughout the Union numbered 3,953,589 souls, mostly ignorant, degraded, uneducated chattel slaves, without leaders or training to the use of arms. In 1867, we find that race numbering over 4,250,000 of free men, with 300,000 trained soldiers, and 638,000 children attending school, and a large portion of the grown up men able to read and write. From a state of bondage and chattelism the race has risen to a state of manhood and freedom, endowed with, and in full possession of, all the rights, privileges, franchises and prerogatives of citizens of the American Republic. There are among them leaders, men of eloquence, ability, high resolve, and fitted to discharge creditably the duties of military command, or fill legislative positions; consequently, few between the ages of ten and thirty years are unable to read and write. The proportion of the population able to read and write is nearly as great as the white population in North Carolina in 1850 and 1860. The same progress in education the next three years that has been made the past three will carry that race far ahead of the Southern white population in the proportionate number able to read and write.

Beside making rapid advances in education, the race is rapidly accumulating property. In addition to a score of millions of dollars deposited in the Freedmen's Savings Banks, it has accumulated over one hundred millions of dollars the past two years, beside supporting themselves. There is not a single instance in the history of the world of any other people making such rapid advancement in civilization, education, culture and material wealth as has the African in the United States the past three years. And that advancement has been made under embarrassing and discouraging circumstances, such as would nearly have crushed out almost any other race. Much of the time without protection of person, forced to labor for one quarter price and half the time cheated out of his wages, the African has wonderfully prospered the past three years in spite of surrounding difficulties. He has demonstrated fully his fitness for freedom, capacity for military pursuits and ability to discharge all the duties of citizenship.

Does any rational, well-informed man believe a race thus situated and constituting four-sevenths of the population in one State, a majority in three others, and from one-third to one-half in the remainder of the insurgent States will submit to disfranchisement without a struggle? Is there any thing in the past history of the race to encourage or warrant such a belief? On the other hand, do not the teachings of the past warrant the conclusion that an attempt to dispossess them of the right of the elective franchise will provoke a contest bloody beyond the San Domingo masacre or anything we have recorded in the world's history? Let us see how that is. Nearly every race on earth, our own among the rest, has at some period of their history been held in a state of vassalage and servitude. One race only, after centuries of slavery and oppression, has preserved vigor and manhood enough to rise up under their own leaders and with their own unaided arms, break the chains from their wrists, and that race is the African of the Island of San Domingo. To San Domingo; slandered, despised and misunderstood San Domingo, belongs the glory of the first instance of a nation of slaves unaided and trusting in the Lord of Hosts and the invisible might of their own right hands, successfully carrying into practice the wholesome American doctrine that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and to Toussaint L'Overture, the heroic, gallant, generous, statesmanlike, magnanimous and martyred Tousaint L'Overture the honor of first organizing, arming and successfully raising a down-trodden and enslaved people from chattelism to manhood. But there is another fact connected with the history of San Domingo that we will do well to remember in any attempt we may make to disfranchise the African in the States of the South. That is the heroic resistance of the negro to an attempt made by the French to re-enslave them. That attempt cost France the lives of fifty-thousand of the best soldiers ever sent to the field. Still the attempt failed, and negro courage and negro heroism proved more than a match for French veterans, trained under the inspiration of the first Napoleon.

The African of the recently rebellious States is much better fitted to contend with organized troops than was the African in San Domingo in 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 and 1805. It would cost the United States one million of lives and five-thousand millions of treasure, in addition to the merited scorn and contempt and hate of every Christian and civilized people on earth, to seriously attempt the disfranchisement of that race in the non-reconstructed States. And even then that attempt would be quite likely to fail.

The only hope of peace and safety in the future is the carrying into effect throughout the Union the principle of universal suffrage. You cannot keep a free race or people quiet in a republican form of government that is for any great length of time disfranchised. Especially is that true where that race is quite numerous, and possessed of the means of education and culture. Those men, therefore, who desire peace and a speedy and safe restoration of the recently rebellious States will most speedily and certainly secure that result by a warm and hearty support of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

But I am told that the Congressional plan will place the rule of the States recently in rebellion in the hands of the African. Unless the white race foolishly abandons the field of politics that result cannot, and will not take place. There are more white inhabitants than black in most of the States, and the increase of the white race in the future will exceed that of the black race. But suppose it were to have that effect, would the white race be in a worse condition than it now is under aristocratic white rule. In North Carolina in 1850 and 1860 one-fifth of the white population of that State over twenty years of age was unable to read and write. Ignorance and destitution was the rule among the poorer classes of whites all over the slave States. In Virginia, the least of those States, the number of white persons grown up to maturity unable to read and write was frightful to contemplate. As a sample I will mention one county. The county of Wise registered 665 white voters this Summer, and 9 black ones. Of the 665 white voters 310 were unable to read or write, and over two hundred and fifty of the remainder could not write a legible hand. And there are many such counties in the South. Such is the effect of white caste rule in Virginia and the South the last century upon the white population. Do you believe the rule of the negro the next century could leave them in a worse condition? If the same issues are to be made in the elections of the South hereafter, that were made this Fall, and the blacks take the same side they have at the late elections, every poor white man in the Southern States and all over the world will have reason to cry out: God speed the blacks. The great contest has been, all over the States, recently in rebellion, the establishment of a system of free schools carrying the means of education to every person black and white. That the proud, intelligent whites oppose and the black men support. If the black men succeed the future generations of the South will be as well educated as the people of New England. If the present white rulers succeed, the same ignorance and poverty will be the lot of the white people for many generations to come. It is easy to see that even absolute negro rule would be better for the poor white people than the present aristocratic white rule. Under negro rule they would have a chance of being educated. Under the present aristocratic white rule they would grow up in ignorance. Give us negro loyal rule in preference to aristocratic rebel white rule, now and forever.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—On the question of re-union with Northern Methodists, Dr. Summers, who is held to be authority, says:

"Let Northern Methodists repent of the wrong they have done us; let them cease their defamation of the living and the dead; let them restore the property they have taken from us; let them suspend their schismatical movements in our territory; let them abrogate all their political lists of membership; and let them, in their General Conference, *propose to us* terms of union or fraternization, and we hazard nothing in saying that our General Conference—the only body that can act in the premises—will give them a *candid and courteous consideration.*"

THE OLD INSTINCT.—A prominent Democrat remarked the other day that slavery would, without doubt, be revived in the South, "the cotton interest demands it." This idea is extensively cherished among Northern copperheads and the equally ignorant poor whites of the South. Designing men will secretly encourage this hope as far as they dare to. The stories of negro riots and the dangerous speeches of negro orators are constantly manufactured and sent to the Northern copperhead journals, to keep up the prejudice and to prove the folly of emancipation.—*Loraine County News.*

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

THREE REPORTS FROM THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—THE MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE following are the principal points of the reports:

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report from the Judiciary Committee is signed by George S. Boutwell, Francis Thomas, Thomas Williams, William Lawrence, John C. Churchill. It recites the facts elicited by the evidence given before the committee, and concludes with the following charges against the President:

1. That, upon the final surrender of the rebel armies and the overthrow of the rebel government, he neglected to convene Congress.

2. That, in his proclamation to the people of North Carolina of the 29th of May, 1865, he assumed that he had authority to decide whether the government of North Carolina, and whether any other government that might be set up therein, was republican in form, and that in his office of President it was his duty and within his power to guaranty to said people a republican form of government, contrary to the Constitution.

3. That he thereafter recognized a plan of government set up in North Carolina, in conformity to his own advice and direction, as republican in form, and entirely restored in its functions as a State, notwithstanding Congress is the branch of the government in which, by the Constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwithstanding Congress did refuse to recognize such government as a legitimate government, or as a government republican in form.

4. That in 1865, by public proclamation, he solicited conventions in other rebellious States, and urged and directed such conventions to frame Constitutions for such States; and thereupon assumed to ratify certain so-called Constitutions, framed by such illegal and treasonable assemblages of persons, which Constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively.

5. That he pardoned large numbers of public and notorious traitors, with the design of receiving from them aid in such conventions called by his advice and direction, for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal governments in the States then recently in rebellion prior to the annual meeting of Congress, with the intent thus to constrain Congress to ratify such unconstitutional proceedings.

6. That he illegally established the office of provisional governor.

7. That he appointed notorious traitors as provisional governors, and made illegal use of public money to pay them.

8. That he used property taken from the enemy in time of war for the payment of the expense and the support of the said illegal and unconstitutional governments of said States recently in rebellion and for a like purpose, and in violation of the Constitution permitted a levy of taxes upon the people of said States.

9. That in his Messages to Congress, and otherwise, he has publicly denied substantially the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government, and restoration of said States to the Union, and has asserted his exclusive right to provide governments therefor, and to accept and proclaim the restoration of said States to the Union, all of which is in derogation of the rightful authority of Congress.

10. That he has vetoed various bills passed by Congress for the pacification and government of the States recently in rebellion, and for their speedy restoration to the Union.

11. That he has exercised the power of removal and appointment for the purpose of maintaining his usurpation, and for the purpose of securing the recognition by Congress of the State governments so illegally and unconstitutionally set up.

12. That he has pardoned deserters from the army who deserted in time of war.

13. That he has attempted to prevent the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution proposed to the several States, agreeable to the Constitution of the United States, although such proposed amendment provided among other things, for the validity of the public debt of the United States, rendered the payment of any claim for slaves emancipated or of any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any of the States recently in rebellion.

14. That he has made public declarations and statements to injure the credit of the United States, to encourage persons recently engaged in rebellion against its authorities, to obstruct and resist the reorganization of the rebel States, so called, upon a republican basis, and calculated and designed also to deprive Congress of the confidence of the people.

15. That in all this he has exercised the veto power, the power of removal and appointment, the pardoning power, and other constitutional powers of his office, for the purpose of delaying, hindering, obstructing, and preventing the restoration of the Union by constitutional means, and for the farther purpose of alienating from the government of the States those persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, and who, without aid, comfort, and encouragement—thus by him given to them—would have resumed in good faith their allegiance to the Constitution, and all with the expectation of conciliating them to himself personally, that he might thereby finally prevent the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the laws passed by Congress.

16. That he has authorized the transfer and surrender of railway property of the value of many millions of dollars to persons who had been engaged in the rebellion.

17. That he authorized the use of the army for dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly of citizens of Louisiana, and this by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor.

The majority of the committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

MINORITY REPORT BY MESSRS. WILSON AND WOODBRIDGE.

James F. Wilson (chairman of the committee) and Frederick E. Woodbridge present a minority report, in which they declare that much of the testimony heard is of no value whatever, and conclude thus:

"While we condemn and censure the political conduct of the President, and judge him unwise in the use of his discretionary powers, and appeal to the people of the Republic to sustain us, we still affirm that the conclusion at which we have arrived is correct. We, therefore, declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not declare such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as require 'the interposition of the constitutional power of this House,' and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"'Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

"JAMES F. WILSON,
"FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE."

MINORITY REPORT BY MESSRS. ELDRIDGE AND MARSHALL.

Charles A. Eldridge and Samuel G. Marshall report as follows:

* * * "With all due respect to the majority of the Committee, we cannot regard the charges made against the President as a serious attempt to procure his impeachment without dwelling upon their utter failure to point to the commission of a single act that is recognized by the laws of our country as a high crime or misdemeanor. The inconsistency of the majority cannot fail to challenge the attention of the country. Acts for which Mr. Lincoln was clamorously applauded are deemed high crimes in Mr. Johnson. For every act so gravely condemned the President had the sanction and approval of his Cabinet; and yet while he is arraigned before the world as a criminal of the deepest dye, they are not only not impeached, but are recognised as special favorites of the party for impeachment. The latter have even gone so far as to unite in the passage of an extraordinary and unprecedented law to prevent the President from removing these officers from the places which they held. Mr. Stanton, the late Secretary of War, gave his emphatic approval of the acts for which the President is arraigned, and yet the ex-Secretary is a favorite and popular martyr, and the whole country is clamorous for his restoration to power and place. The President is held criminally responsible for the acts of subordinates, of which he did not even have the slightest notice or knowledge; and yet those bringing him to trial enact a statute depriving him of all control over these same subordinates, and they are deemed worthy of the especial protection of Congress.

* * * "If the subject were not too grave and serious a one for mirth some of the grounds of impeachment presented by the majority would certainly be sufficiently amusing. The President is gravely arraigned for arraying himself against the loyal people of the country in vetoing the miserable Reconstruction acts of Congress, when, without dwelling upon the constitutional right and duty of the President in the premises, Congress itself has for these same acts received the most withering and indignant condemnation and rebuke of the entire people from Maine to California. The impeachers, forgetting that they have been themselves impeached, and that the verdict of the tribunal at the last resort has already been rendered against them, still persist in trifling with the peace, safety and prosperity of the country by precipitating upon us this dangerous question at a time so critical as this.

* * * "In what we have said of the character of the evidence taken before us, and the means used to procure it, we must not be understood as reflecting upon the action of the committee, or any member thereof. Such an interpretation of our remarks would do great injustice to us and to them. Whether such latitude would have been given in the examination of witnesses we will not now enquire. In an examination before a committee it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to confine the evidence to such as would be allowed admissable before a court of justice. Indeed it may be questioned whether it would be proper to restrict it, and as perhaps better even for the President that those who were managing the prosecution outside, were permitted to present anything that they might call corroborative evidence, as the world can thus better comprehend how utterly destitute of foundation is all this clamor that has been raised against him. The first witness examined was General Lafayette C. Baker, late chief of the detective police, and although examined on oath time and again, and on various occasions, it is doubtful whether he has in any one thing told the truth even by accident. In every important statement he is contradicted by witnesses of unquestionable credibility, and there can be no doubt that to his many previous outrages, entitling him to an unenviable immortality, he has added that of wilful and deliberate perjury, and we are glad to know that no member of the committee deems any statement made by him as worthy of the slightest credit.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE,
SAMUEL G. MARSHALL.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION—IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 21.

THE following is the article on the elective franchise as finally adopted by the reconstruction convention, as a part of the new Constitution:

Sec. 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, 21 years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereafter provided, shall be declared an elector, provided that no soldier or sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall hereafter acquire residence by reason of being stationed on duty in this State.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office: 1st, those who during the late rebellion inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, or marine employed by, or a citizen of, the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare; 2d, those who are or may be disfranchised by the proposed constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article, and the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, except such persons as have aided the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accepted the political equality of all men before the law, provided that the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this last clause; 3d, that those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery; 4th, no idiot or insane person shall be permitted to register or vote in this State.

Sec. 3d. All persons before registering must take and subscribe the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear and affirm that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in section two of this article; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition of any political or civil rights, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure or countenance in others any attempt to injure any person or persons on account of past or present support of the government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or the principles of the political and civil equality of all men, or for affiliation with any political party."

Resolutions were adopted expressing entire satisfaction with the military administration of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, and tendering him the thanks of the people of Alabama for the firm and impartial course which he has pursued. Three votes were given against these resolutions.

Several branches of the Constitution were considered and adopted, involving no important changes in the old Constitution, except the creation of the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention will probably complete its work this week.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

"WARRINGTON," writing from Boston as the *Tribune's* special correspondent, says:

"You will think that I have not said much about the Presidential question in Massachusetts. But there is very little to be said. The feeling among the Republicans is almost universal that Gen. Grant is sure to be nominated, and since the October and November elections, there is almost as universal a feeling that it will not be safe for them to nominate anybody else. What is called the floating vote, which in such years as 1862 and 1867 sags down into the Democratic side of the bag, and makes that the heaviest, is conservative, *i. e.*, stupid; and whether it moves of its own accord, or is engineered by the Weeds and Raymonds, it has to be reckoned in any calculation of strength which may be made. This force will vote for Gen. Grant, for no special reason, for it never has any special reason for anything, but it is tolerably quick to discover that the General is at least not a noisy and talking Radical, and that is enough. We have this comfort, that these floaters generally build wiser than they know, and as Gen. Taylor turned out a much better man than his enemies feared, so Gen. Grant may, in like manner, disappoint the hopes of this conservative class. They are, at any rate, a force to be taken into the calculation, and when Copperheadism carries New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and well-nigh beats us in Ohio, it is no wonder that not only the waiters upon Providence, but the mass of honest, intelligent, and patriotic Republicans assent to the conclusion that Grant is the man for the emergency. I believe, however, there is a good degree of determination to see that the General shall be put upon a sound Republican platform, and if he is not so placed, there is a sufficiently fresh reminiscence of Johnson, Tyler, and Fillmore, to render thousands of good men very reluctant to support him. Mr. Wendell Phillips, who has as great an influence on political affairs as any man can have who is outside of political organizations, is doing something by lectures to stimulate this feeling. If he were acting with the Republican party, so great is the magnetism of his speech, and so great would be his tact and skill in the management of political affairs, that Massachusetts would have a stronger position on all Presidential questions than it has now.

THE FIRST STEP TO JUSTICE.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post.

AT last a bold step is taken. We had scarcely dared to hope that the Judiciary Committee would report in favor of impeachment, but the majority *has* so reported, and we do not now entirely despair of seeing Andrew Johnson removed from the position he has disgraced. The investigation has been long and thorough; the evidence is conclusive; five of the nine members of the Committee are satisfied that it justifies his trial. They declare that he should be impeached for usurping unconstitutional powers, for disobeying the laws of the United States, for the illegal pardon of rebels, for putting into his pocket money derived from the unlawful restoration of rebel property. The arraignment of the President is complete, and the evidence cannot be refuted or evaded.

This much has been won from the timidity of Congress itself, and against all the patronage of the President and the patronage of office. The Committee has been unable to resist the evidence brought before it, and we can easily believe that the majority report was made with extreme reluctance. We do not wish to impugn the sincerity of Mr. Wilson's opinions, but it is well to remember that he, the Chairman of the Committee, has notoriously done all in his power to prevent it from bringing the subject of impeachment fairly before the House. His hand has been against justice, and it is to Mr. Churchill's honest willingness to yield to facts and arguments, that the country owes it that the whole subject has not been smothered in the secrecy of the Committee room.

Now the responsibility of the Judiciary Committee is ended, and everything depends upon the courage and honesty of the House. The evidence laid before it should make the adoption of articles of impeachment compulsory. We are sorry that the subject has been postponed. All that the President wants is time, and he has a week in which to use those mysterious influences to which so many Senators and Representatives have yielded. Threats and promises and bribes will not be wanting to shake the integrity of Republican members. If there is one member of the House who wants a bribe to vote against impeachment, Andrew Johnson is not the man to let him wait for his money. In the Republican caucus which is to be held we urge the leaders of the House to look well to the members who are known to be cowardly, or are suspected to be corrupt. Let them work this week with all their energy—work as they never worked before—for the odds are heavy against us. They must make it understood that the report of the Committee *that the evidence justifies impeachment, makes direct action a necessity.* No Representative can any longer honestly argue the question upon the grounds of policy. It is a question of fact, of duty, of honor. The Representative who votes against impeachment must take the responsibility of denying the truth of the evidence, and we trust there are not many who are willing to share with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Woodbridge the imputation of moral inability to see the most glaring proofs of guilt. If Andrew Johnson is not to be impeached upon this impregnable proof of his crimes against his country, then let all the laws of the United States be repealed which provide for impeachment, and impose upon Congress the duty of punishing the guilty officer. If *he* escapes they are so much waste paper, and the XLth Congress will be pilloried in history as the protector and accomplice of the worst enemy the Republic has ever known.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE *World* assumes very naturally that Mr. Johnson is an honest, faithful officer, and therefore unimpeachable, but in a very sensible argument disposes of Mr. Wilson's doctrine that a President can be impeached only for "indictable" offences. It says:

CAN THE PRESIDENT BE IMPEACHED ONLY FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES?

The doctrine that he cannot is maintained with great elaboration and a voluminous citation of authorities in the minority report of the Judiciary Committee prepared by Mr. Wilson. It is nevertheless, we think, a great absurdity. We proceed to give our reasons.

If this doctrine be sound, there is no reason why the Constitution should have been encumbered with the impeachment clauses. "High crimes and misdemeanors" are construed by the report to mean the higher grades of indictable crimes. The higher grades of crimes are punishable either by death or by imprisonment at hard labor. A person holding office is no more exempt from trial and punishment for such crimes than the meanest citizen; and inasmuch as a convict, rotting in a felon's grave, or serving out his term in a State prison, is effectually out of office, no recourse to impeachment was needed to put him out, if the higher grades of indictable crimes are the only offences to which impeachment applies.

Mr. Wilson's argument proceeds on the assumption that the word "misdemeanor" is used in its legal sense of *crime*, and not in its popular sense of *misbehavior*. If this prop can be struck from under it, the whole doctrine falls. That it is an untenable assumption can be made manifest in various ways. First, it makes the Constitution inconsistent with itself. Judges hold their offices "during good behavior," and, of course, forfeit them by misbehaviour. But it is only through the impeaching power that the forfeiture can be declared. If, therefore, an impeachment does not lie for misbehavior, the provision respecting the tenure of judges is nugatory. But how can the impeachment clause be made to apply to them? Only by construing the word "misdemeanor" in its popular sense of misbehavior. With this construction, there is no incongruity between different parts of the Constitution.

In the next place, the very phraseology of the clause is inconsistent with the assumption that "misdemeanor" is used in its legal sense of *crime*, and not in its popular sense of *misbehavior*. "The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The adjective "high," which is used to qualify these nouns, is, of course, without signification. But it is absurd to apply it to "misdemeanors" if that word is used in its legal sense. In legal parlance, the higher order of offences are called crimes, and offences of a lower grade, misdemeanors. If the latter word is employed in the Constitution in the legal sense, it is not merely surplusage but nonsense. If both words mean indictable crimes, why would not the first suffice? For if not *all* crimes, but only "*high* crimes," subject an officer to impeachment, it is folly to mention misdemeanors, which in the legal sense are a lower order of crimes. If only high crimes are included, misdemeanors, by the very definition of the word, if used in its legal sense, are excluded. But the whole doctrine we are combatting falls with this assumption.

Mr. Wilson lays great stress on the idea that, if an officer may be impeached for anything but an indictable crime, he is at the mercy of Congressional caprice. He confuses the subject by not discriminating. It by no means follows if the rule he sets up be not the true one, the impeaching power is bound by no rule whatever. Such a subject is best illustrated by examples. There is a clause of the Constitution forbidding the President, during his term, to receive any emolument from a State, and another clause forbidding any officer to accept any title, office, or present from a foreign government. According to Mr. Wilson's doctrine, a President could not be impeached for doing either or both of these, inasmuch as they are nowhere forbidden by statute, and are not indictable offences. Nay, if the President should refuse to execute every law of Congress, he could not be impeached, since this is a violation of a duty for which he could not be indicted by a grand jury. If a President should be impeached for offences like these, it could not, with any color of truth, be pretended that the impeaching power was governed by no other rule than its own good pleasure. Plain violations of the Constitution, or the practical annulment of laws by refusing to execute them, are offences as tangible, and as capable of being measured by a fixed rule, as any felony defined in the criminal laws.

Let us for a moment suppose Mr. Wilson's doctrine true, and that no other officer can be impeached except for an indictable crime. Indictable under what laws? We suppose the answer would be, those of the United States. But a murder or a rape, unless committed in a fort or arsenal, is not indictable under the laws of the United States, but only under those of the States. An officer might therefore be guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and yet an impeachment fail to touch him, because there are no laws of the United States under which he could be indicted.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE FAVORING THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27, 1867.

Resolutions requesting the Representatives of Tennessee in Congress to vote for the impeachment of the President, Andrew Johnson, were passed by the House of Assembly yesterday.

A NATIONAL MISNOMER.

BY HORACE DRESSER.

THIS nation commenced its existence under the name, style, or title of *The United States of America.* These were the words used to designate the first organization of the thirteen States formed out of those Colonies which, in their corporate character seceding from the British Crown, declared their independence of Royal Rule. The language was well adapted to enunciate the idea, which was that of a Confederation of States, unshorn of a single corporate right—a league of Sovereign Powers—a union of Republics—an association of Independencies—an aggregation of Nationalities—each retaining its sovereignty, freedom, and independence; each continuing to exercise every power, jurisdiction and right belonging to it, and not aliened by it; each remaining geographically distributed and separate, in all their political divisions and territorial domains. The title which was taken to distinguish the new government, never once contemplated anything but an association of bodies politic or commonwealths, into which was absorbed the individual man, who became lost in the aggregation of all the men residing within their respective boundaries. The style simply looked at an alliance of Republics, and not of the people of which they were composed—a fraternity of States, and not of the persons dwelling therein—a union of distinct political communities in severalty, and not a union of the people thereof integrally. The name chosen was most apposite and significant. It carried the idea of a supervisory archonship, wherein the people should be barred of any direct agency in the choice of those who should exercise power, or who should engage in the administration of affairs, having solely for its foundations the several associated States in their corporated capacity and relations, and always acting through their respective delegates.

Under the government bearing this name, the people, for all political and practical purposes whatsoever, were simply inhabitants of these independencies, States, or diminutive communities, having no national or common citizenship, each independency, or State, of right and in its own right, being sovereign and self-existent; each exercising, solitarily and by itself, the functions of government; each, in fact, being a Republic. True it is, they acted together, confederated, and formed a firm league of friendship, but not, however, as persons and as related citizens of one indivisible population derived from all these different embodiments of personality. Indeed the Articles of Confederation which inaugurated the government adopting this title, were so framed that in all their doings and relations with each other, these Republics should preserve their State individuality, and keep unimpaired the several sectional boundary lines which marked the old established districts. The Republics in alliance under these articles of confederation, were, as their corporate name declares, the United States of America—and nothing more than States united in a firm league of friendship. They were neither a popular nor a political unit in national administration. Their title is no misnomer—it harmonizes with the political establishment.

If the above be a correct outline of the fact, it is plain to see that a State, under the Confederation, or First General government, might secede or retire from the association; withdraw its fellowship; might recall its words of friendship; might dissolve its alliance. The States corporately, not the people of the States, were the high contracting parties to the Articles of Confederation. But, under the Constitution which followed, it is otherwise—here the States are inactive and silent, and the people of the States act and speak; but they neither make contracts nor compacts with one another, as did the States in the Confederation—they themselves, the eternal primates of sovereignty and political power, seen and felt in the last analysis of society, for themselves and for their posterity, *do ordain and establish* the Constitution. *We, the people,* not the States; the whole population, not a fraction of it, must be consulted in the matter of the support of the Constitution. The government of the Confederation was the property of the States—the government under the Constitution is the property of the people of all the States, held by them as citizens of that government, in joint tenancy or tenancy in common. The nature and principles of the National government under the Constitution preclude the idea of secession from allegiance and obligation to its behests. Under the Constitution it is the citizen who owes allegiance—not the State. Allegiance withheld, withdrawn, or forsworn, accompanied with overt acts, places the citizen in the category of traitor, rebel or revolutionist. How can a citizen secede—how can he cast off allegiance? We see but two ways by which the citizen of the United States can be relieved from his fancied or real grievances under the Constitution, and not depart from the country—the one by amendment of that instrument—the other by abolishment of it by revolution and war upon the government. May we not justly affirm that what is called and known to-day as secession is but another name for revolution and war against the Federal government.

We have said that the States under the First General government were neither a popular nor a political unit in national administration. Now just the reverse of this is true of them under the Constitution. Hence it is that we object to the national name. Why was the name of the old Confederation of States, into which never entered the idea nor the fact of popular apportionment and representation, only signifying a union of States and not a union of the people, that *more perfect union,* which, it is declared, was the object to form by means of the Constitution—given to the new Constitution? We adjudge it to be a misnomer, since it has not a true correspondence with the subject to which it has been applied, and since it fails to express the elemental, popular, or democratic idea. It is the old label applied to a new and different article. Are we not taught that it is wise to *put new wine into new bottles?*

We have shown, it is hoped, that the Confederation, prior to the Constitution, was a union of republics—that subsequently and under its auspices, it has been a *Union of the People.* Such distinction is recognized by that instrument itself—its preamble plainly indicates such intention—and it is proper, in the search after its aims and purposes, to receive its own words in evidence; they must be a safe exponent in the matter of its meaning. *In limine,* it declares itself to be the ordinance of the People, to establish, among other

things, *a more perfect union* than that which preceded, and which it manifestly seems to confess, fell far short of perfection—under a new government to be conducted according to its provisions, superseding all the old forms and the accustomed routine of the State-alliance of 1778. Notwithstanding such a radical change in the nature of its being as well as in its movements, its old title, as we have seen above, was retained—an inconsistency, which it is considered that the Thirteen Sectionalities, with all their territorial appurtenances, became an integer, and thus made up one grand nationality, giving a happy illustration and beautiful significance to the motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM.

A few thoughts aside from the path indicated by our heading. It is to be regretted that when there was so favorable a conjunction of circumstances as occurred at the formation of the Constitution, the occasion was not seized upon by the people to give a name to the nation significant or appellative, either in respect to the discoverer of their country, or in respect to the chieftain of their armies and principal of their councils. They knew that the name of the adventurous navigator of the Great Sea and discoverer of this continent ought to have had place on the entire surface of the Western world, from the cliffs and headlands that line the restless waves of the Atlantic to the shores that stretch along the gentler waters of the Pacific Ocean. But it did not commend itself to them as the proper name of the nation. The national name is now not only a misnomer, but devoid historically and heroically of a single idea that carries with it great things and great events. It is significant only of a firm or co-partnership of districts of country, called States! These States themselves have mostly meaning names—names significant of thing in history, geography, or biography.

But what the forgetful people of these republics failed to do in the Constitution was done in the Columbiad, by a mindful citizen of the world-wide Republic of Letters. All honor to the patriot poet! Poetry, more just and liberal in its contributions to the shrines of greatness than patriotism, has decreed that this nation shall be called Columbia. Poetry has applied a proper patronymic—pity that it or another of equal aptness may not be applied by patriotism.

The people knew also of one living in their midst whose modesty was too great, perhaps, to admit of a constitutional expression of their desires in giving his name to the nation. Its paternity certainly is conceded by all history, and constant acknowledgment. The world has conferred the immortal honor and dignity of Pater Patriæ, on Washington, *clarum et venerabile nomen*. Why, then, should not the people of this nation transfer that name to their nationality, and henceforth be called among the nations of the earth after its great father?

Where is the bold and persevering man of this age of great events and great achievements, who will undertake to convince the people of the justice and propriety of a change in the national name; and that hereafter it should be known by that of him to whom the nation is more indebted than to any other man for its independence and place among the governments of the world—or that of him who discovered the Western Continent? It is easy of accomplishment, if the people will avail themselves of the opportunity. It is easy to fancy with what enthusiasm they would hasten to cast their votes for such change of name. If the strange and stirring events of to-day shall eventuate in a remodeling or amending of the Constitution and a strengthening of their government, we pray that the future national name may be identical with that of one of the heroes we have mentioned.

Would not the adoption of such national name be better, would it not be speedier, and would it not carry with it more honor to the memory of the exalted patriot or great discoverer, than the erection of statues of brass, or monuments of stone? Before that pile in the Capitol city which bears one of these illustrious names can be completed, such imperishable monument as that now proposed may be built without the cost of one dollar in addition to the current expense of legislation, and without the sound of a single implement of labor?

Antiquity furnishes an illustrious instance of a nation bearing a name derived from its founder. Through the centuries that have been notched on the calendar of time, Rome, ancient and modern—Rome, monarchical, republican, imperial and papal—Rome, in all its permutations of form of government and policy of administration—Rome, in all its transmutations of systems of religion—has stood a majestic monument to the name of a nursling, the real or fabled Romulus, fostered by a beast of the forest on the banks of the Tiber, in after days in his manhood, to lay there upon its Seven Hills the foundations of the Eternal City—the seat of Roman Empire.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard FOR 1868.

WITH the close of the year many subscriptions for THE STANDARD expire. We hope to enter upon the new year 1868, not only with all such subscriptions renewed, but with large accessions to our present list.

Chattel slavery has been abolished, but equal freedom for the colored race has not yet been secured. The old controversy has not been definitely ended. It has again passed from the bloody arena of the battle-field to the sphere of politics and diplomacy. The recent elections present a fearful record of unrelenting prejudice against the colored race. They have revived the forlorn hopes and renewed the desperate energies of the discomfited rebels at the South. We had fondly hoped that we were well nigh at the end of the struggle for equal freedom, irrespective of color, but through treachery, and the want of enlightened, conscientious statesmanship we are involved in a conflict of still momentous importance. Many politicians who, during the war, were willing to accept the services and to advocate the enfranchisement of colored men, now as the temptations of the presidential year approach, disgracefully surrender and abandon their cause. So too the popular churches and clergy are relaxing their interest for, and diminishing their co-operation with the freedmen, and excusing themselves on the score of disinclination for "political preaching," they ally themselves as formerly with "Conservatism" and the dominant spirit of prejudice against race.

Under these circumstances it is of the greatest importance to have a thoroughly Radical, independent journal, which, like THE STANDARD, may speak freely and fearlessly for justice and impartial freedom, with nothing to gain or lose by party triumphs or losses. During the past year our circulation has steadily increased with each month. Frequent calls for the paper come to us of late from the South. THE STANDARD now goes regularly each week to Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Richmond and at other points in the South. We have arrangements in progress for its general introduction to the notice of the leading colored men and white Radicals throughout the South the coming year. The importance of an intelligent alliance between uncompromising Radicals at the North and their coadjutors at the South can scarcely be over-estimated in the present condition of national affairs.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will continue as the past year an editorial writer for the columns of THE STANDARD. It will also be the medium through which his lectures and addresses, as revised by himself, will be given to the public. Other able writers will contribute regularly to its columns. We shall continue to present a department of choice literary miscellany, and while chiefly devoted to the consideration of the freedom and well-being of the colored race, our columns will, as hitherto, hospitably entertain the claims of movements of a kindred end and aim, as the rights of women, temperance, education, etc.

The period through which we are now passing is one of the most critical thus far in our national experience. Though the late reverses in the elections may dishearten those whose dependence is upon the Republican party, it should be borne in mind that it has been, and still is, the high prerogative of Abolitionists to create the opinion which makes and unmakes parties in the service of freedom.

We appeal earnestly and confidently therefore to all friends to unite heartily with us in an effort to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD as the emergency of the cause it represents demands.

PREMIUMS.

We offer our friends what we are sure will be esteemed very liberal and welcome compensation for their efforts to add to our subscription list, namely: to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6) we will send either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters." 563 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's "Romance of the Republic." 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court." 498 pages—price $2.50.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE majority of the Committee on Impeachment have done their work manfully. Their report is one of the ablest documents ever laid before Congress; strong in its own straightforward, unanswerable logic and array of superabundant facts, as well as in crumbling argument, in marked contrast with the *ad captandum* law and school-boy declamation with which Mr. Wilson pretends to account for his dissent. What his education has been we do not know, but it evidently never has been a legal one. Indeed the very dust he gathers to throw into the eyes of the Nation is of the poorest character.

Whatever be the fate of the measure, this report of the majority is matter of sober and hearty gratitude. The Republican party may be too timid to dare to look the President in the face. The voices of Senators may be choked by the patronage they have sued for and received. Illinois's cringing and time-serving Chicago lawyer may make us all the more bitterly regret the death of that courageous son of hers whose last words, at least, were those of a statesman; New York and Vermont may have sent tools instead of men into the Senate. We may detect, at last, in Ohio's delegate, the secret of the Republican defeat in that State. The Senate's course, as usual, may be checked and weakened by the chronic infirmity of Maine. The Nation itself may be confused by a babble of finance so far as to forget its duty. All this will be sad and criminal. But hitherto our attitude has been ridiculous. From this, in all future time, the Committee's courage has saved us. Henceforth we may be censured, but we cannot be laughed at. Honest men have got an utterance—the record is made up. *Some individuals* among us, history may brand with infamy as to this matter. But the fact that statesmen have put on record this claim, and that the nation endorses it, will save us from contempt. If unsuccessful, we may be pitied, but not despised. Had the Nation's flag gone down amid the hypocrisy and cowardice of 1861, the world would have hooted at us along the ages. Had it gone down in 1863 and 1865, we should have had the sympathy and respect of all true men. So with this subject. All thanks, then, to the statesmanship and courage of this Committee. The tone of their report befits the self-respect of the Nation. Now begins our duty to hold up their hands and rally all the best elements of National life to their support.

We are glad to notice one thing. Among those Republican journals which deserve the name—which are truthful, loyal, and honest—we have not met one that does not allow the President's guilt. Every such journal confesses that Johnson *deserves* impeachment. It is superfluous to add that this is still more emphatically true of the people. There is a class of journals, sailing under false colors, assuming the Republican name, but whose only object is to elect Chase or Grant to the Presidency. There is another class of those which have crept into the Republican ranks to hide under a safe cover insatiable greed or inextinguishable liking for Southern alliances. These two classes bitterly assail impeachment. Through all their editorial droning you will hear the clink of the dollar and the rattle of the old Democratic party chains. These are the wiseacres who profess to find *law* in the flimsy declamation of Mr. Wilson's Minority Report. These are the editors whose fears and triumphs ride forth alternately on astounding rumors from Washington. The few among them whose readers have been accustomed to something better, busy themselves with pictures of the financial distress which needs such instant attention that the Nation has no time for impeaching its traitor President. This is the only assertion thrown at the action of the Committee, which puts on even the look of an argument.

In reply, we wish to say that we can see why a Democrat—Pendleton—or an adventurer—the New York *Times*—or a craft without helm or compass—the *Tribune*, "a bark sent forth to sail alone upon a moonless sea"—we understand why these throw dust in the Nation's eyes and babble about finance. But Gen. Butler's course is a mystery to us. He must see better even than most of us that there can be no real settlement of the financial questions till the political ones are wholly disposed of; and that the correct settlement of our political issues at once, practically disposes of all the financial difficulties, real or fancied. No one can tell how much currency we need or how much banking capital; or what steps the Nation can economically take toward the payment or new arrangement of its debt, until the territory of the South is restored to law, peace and industry. That alone will tempt the now hoarded wealth of the North from its hiding-place and stagnation. That alone will set free its industrial channels from the clogs and checks which now keep them choked and idle. Any seeming financial remedies are mere superficial quackery at present. The true student of that most intricate subject sees at once that so important an element as the rehabilitation of ten States must exert such immense and incalculable influence on all our future condition that it is idle to speculate on the problem until this, among the other elements of that problem, has shown us a while what its effect is to be. On the other hand, any financial plan resting on the basis of our present condition—angry political elements convulsing the whole land—rests evidently on a quicksand. We might as well lay the corner-stone of our Capitol on the sands of Cape Cod, whose harbors open and close and re-open every few years.

Yet the harmful influence of Impeachment in delaying the settlement of our Finances is the only argument brought against it. You might as well have asked Grant to postpone moving on Richmond till we had settled the question of payment in coin or currency and how many fifty-cent rags to withdraw in any one month.

Through the White House is the most direct path to *this* Richmond. If Wall street wishes the channels of business free, let it sweep the White House with the broom of Impeachment. If loyal men dread to see the pledged word of the Nation made the shuttlecock of politics, let them put a knave out of the Presidency and an honest man in his place. If Johnson leaves the White House by the 1st of January, then the resumption of specie payments will take place exactly fourteen months and four days earlier than it otherwise possibly can.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE recent Thanksgiving discourses, so far as we have observed, were, for the most part, like the play of Hamlet, with the chief character omitted. Those who, as professed Christian teachers, should be the light to guide in the right pathway the groping, struggling nation, are themselves blind and dumb as to the perils of the present period. The disturbed foundations of the national government are being readjusted. The old danger of compromise, of unjust concession on account of pride of race confronts us. Alas! how few called earnestly for justice from the pulpit on Thanksgiving day. *That* day has been the one of the entire year on which the minister, constrained on the Sabbath not to "preach politics," might, for once, free his mind. The "reaction" has tainted the ministry, hitherto partially awakened, as well as the weak-kneed political brethren. The "military necessity" does not at this time exist. With, for the greater part, a dumb and faithless clergy, and a political leadership whose inspiration is expediency rather than principle, another reckoning in sorrow will be sure, and not slow, to come.

GEN. GRANT in his official report as Secretary of War *ad interim*, in speaking of affairs in the Southwest (the Fourth Military District) says:

"In a majority of the counties of this (the Fourth) District there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterward.

"The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military; if the protection is withdrawn, the white men now controlling would withdraw with it; and some of the Southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle toward them, so that *the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage.*

The *Evening Post*, in commenting upon the above, says:

"When Gen. Grant frankly reveals this state of affairs, lending the great weight of his clear judgment and unpartisan feeling to the decision he announces, the subject becomes grave. Grant's estimate must be accepted as authoritative, for he has facilities for obtaining information possessed by no others, and his whole record shows that he is never thrown off his balance by hot-headed zeal or blind prejudice."

We agree with the *Post* that in the light of Gen. Grant's statement the subject becomes "grave;" and we are glad Grant deemed it proper to venture an "opinion" that "a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in their right of suffrage." It will be observed that he does not now give the opinion that the right of suffrage should be maintained, but if it is maintained an increase of the military will be necessary.

The *Post* strenuously opposes impeachment, while Andrew Johnson, more than any man in the nation, by virtue of the position he at present occupies, renders the presence of a larger military force in the South a constantly increasing, urgent necessity. Impeach and depose the traitor at the White House, and put the helm in the hands of Wade, and by that action the proposed increase of the military force will be rendered much less urgent, if not altogether superfluous.

THE President's Message was presented to Congress on Tuesday, the 3d inst. It embodies in itself ample evidence of the unfitness of its author for the place he has too long been allowed to abuse, and of the danger involved in his continuance therein fourteen months longer. He urges the immediate repeal of the Reconstruction acts, and the withdrawal of the military from the South; the repudiation of Negro Suffrage; complains of the Tenure of Office Bill; and intimates forcible resistance if an attempt be made to depose him from office.

AN intelligent, clear-sighted American, now in Italy, writing from Florence of the present aspect of affairs in this country, as viewed from that distance, says:

"I am very sorry to see that the Democrats are getting the ascendency again in the United States.

"I suppose the cause must be sought in the vacillating policy of the Republicans, both in and out of Congress. It seems as if that party would never learn that half-way measures never conciliate anybody, but only render matters infinitely worse. They are being severely punished at present, and if they elect Gen. Grant as next President they will cap the climax of all their former incapacity. Certainly, American politics are like very dirty waters, and it must be a pleasure to-day to be an Abolitionist, free from all this pollution, and having for an object justice and right for all men, without distinction of color or creed. May Mr. Phillips, the bright star of American liberty, be spared many years, that he may teach our erring nation that the only safe path to union and to peace is absolute right and universal liberty."

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT, in a note received just as we go to press, writing of the effect of the President's Message upon Impeachment, says:

"The effect of the Message and its defiant and insolent tone is greatly to promote the chances of impeachment being carried.

"Many men have openly declared their belief in the necessity of getting rid of A. J. now, before he is able to carry out his threat of civil war."

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver a lecture in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 19. He is expected to discuss the present aspects of national affairs.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says there is reason to believe that John Stuart Mill will soon visit this country.

Sallie Holley lectured to a very large audience in the Methodist church at North Hector, N. Y., on Sunday evening last, Dec. 1st.

Madam Parepa-Rosa and Carl Rosa recently visited the McLean Insane Asylum at Somerville, Mass., and "soothed, attracted and fascinated" the patients with choice music.

The Hon. B. Gratz Brown, formerly a Radical Senator, and now President of a St. Louis street railway, has ordered his conductors to invite colored passengers to seats in the cars.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Hall was formally received by the Union League Club of this city, on Saturday evening last. The Hon. John Jay presided and delivered an eloquent address of welcome.

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was imprisoned sundry years for helping colored emigrants towards Canada, and wrote an account of his martyrdom, is now an Agent of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance.

Madame Ristori intended to have sailed on Thursday last for Havana, with her dramatic company, but received a cable dispatch from Mr. Grau, agent in that city, announcing that the yellow fever was still prevalent there to such an extent as to make it unadvisable to fulfil her engagement at present. Madame Ristori will, therefore, change her whole programme, and will give representations in the various cities included in her engagements.

Anna E. Dickinson, having been suddenly summoned to the bedside of a dying brother, was unable to fulfil her engagement to speak at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening of the present week. The lecture will be given on Tuesday evening next.

Madame Souskof has obtained the diploma of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Zurich. Five years back this lady was pursuing her studies at St. Petersburg, and since then she attended the medico-chirurgical lectures at the academy of that city until the attendance of woman at these courses was interdicted by the government.

Miss Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, says the *Commonwealth*, paid her city taxes last week, with her fifteenth annual protest against the injustice of denying her representation. Dr. Hunt has had a colleague in protesting for the last eight years in Miss Mary S. Livermore, who this Fall writes to the City Treasurer,—"With deep regret for the present failure of the cause of freedom, but with increasing hope of its ultimate triumph, I make my present protest against taxation without representation." These annual protests from women property-holders are carefully recorded by the faithful City Treasurer.

Says the *Evening Post*: "It is a singular and suggestive fact that the most strenuous opponents of impartial suffrage are to be found among the classes who would not be allowed to vote if even a moderate amount of education and intelligence were the required test. A Leavenworth (Kansas) paper has a correspondent of this sort, who, doubtless, thinks the colored citizens of that State far too ignorant to be entrusted with ballots. He writes as follows:

'KIKAPOO, nov. the 24, 1867.

'Dere Zur: Will you pleze Inform me weather niggur suphrage Was carrid at The late lection. If sech ignrant peepul is to vost I want to leav this God fursaking State, and Go back to Southern illinois,

yeurs trooly.'"

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., of this city, on the strength of *ex parte* statements made to a Committee of Congress, impeaching his personal and professional character, was, some two years since, superseded in the office of U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. It now appears from letters written by the Chairman of the Committee and by all the members of it, as well as by letters from Attorney-General Speed and Attorney-General Bates, that Mr. Smith was in no way guilty of malfeasance; but that, on the contrary, his discharge of his official duties had always been as faithful and honorable to himself as they were serviceable to the government.

Wendell Phillips visited Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week and lectured in the evening under the auspices of one of the Literary Societies. A correspondent, writing from Vassar College of Mr. P's visit, says: "Mr. Phillips stood in the chapel and graced it with his rare eloquence and his rarer manhood. He gave his street life in Europe, which was entertaining, and at the same time, conveyed beautiful lessons on manners, and on the nature of true education. He prefaced it with a few words on the value of the Lyceum—"the great open book for the millions"—the platform on which men stand having no partnership with their audiences as in the church and in politics. He spoke of training in the Women's Rights regiment, and he closed by noticing the fact that abroad, the distinction of color is not recognized. The students were much interested in the lecture, and entirely charmed with the man. The young ladies of the lecture committee spoke with the utmost enthusiasm of his personal presence. You remember how much they enjoyed MR. EMERSON as a lecturer and as a man. It is good to have these girls coming in contact with these noblest of men."

GEORGE W. SMALLEY, Esq., in a letter to the *Tribune*, dated London, Nov. 16, says:

"Of the new 'Charles Dickens' edition of Pickwick it is said 45,000 copies have been sold which is a better evidence of the cheapness than of the beauty of the book. At the price, which is three shillings and sixpence, the volume may claim to be of decent appearance, but it is odd that Mr. Dickens should choose to associate his name with this edition of all others, past and to come. For this is, after all, only a cheap edition, meant for those who cannot afford a handsome one, and would scarcely be bought by anybody else. Having gratified one public with cheapness, Mr. Dickens will, I hope, some day gratify another that likes beauty and readableness, type of good size, and an open page. This he may do whenever he chooses, for his publishing affairs are in his own hands, and his income from his books is every year larger.

"Mr. John Morley sails by to-day's steamer for New York, adding one more to the number of intellectual and liberal Englishmen who go to see with their eyes and hear with their ears what sort of a country your America is. Every such man deserves, and I am sure receives, a cordial welcome. Mr. Morley is editor of the *Fornightly Review*, and more than once has shown a high courage in defending an unpopular cause or man. He has just published an Historical Study of Edmund Burke, a book of much learning, a clear insight into the crooked politics of Burke's day, and dealing in so broad and just a way with the facts of Burke's career as to throw new light on his statesmanship and political creed."

MRS. DALL, in her recent work, discussing "Woman's Work," gives the following:

"According to thy request, writes a Quaker friend from Wilmington, Del., I send thee some facts concerning Sarah Ann Scofield. Some fifteen years since her father became very much involved in debt. He owed some ten or twelve hundred dollars, having lost largely by working for cotton and woollen mills. His business was making spindles and flyers. His daughter, then just sixteen, proposed to go into her father's shop and assist him, she being the oldest of seven children. He accepted her offer, and he told me himself that in twelve months she could finish more work and do it better than any man he had ever trained for eighteen. She earned fifteen dollars a week at the rate he then paid other hands. Her father died. Her two eldest brothers learned the trade of her, and went away. She has now two younger sisters in apprenticeship, and a brother fourteen years of age, all working under her—turning, polishing, filing and fitting all kinds of machinery. I went out to see her last week. She was then making water-rams to force streams into barns and houses. She is also beginning to make many kinds of carriage axles. She is her own draughtsman, and occasionally does her own forging. To use her own words, "What any do, I can but try at." She has a steam engine, every part of which she understands; and I know that her work gives entire satisfaction. When they have steady employment, they clear sixty dollars a week, and she says she would rather work at it for her bread than at sewing for ten times the money. The truth is, it is business she is fond of."

"Warrington" writes of Dickens: "It is a sort of satisfaction to be in the same city with him, and to know that if you cannot, without risk of freezing to death or having your pockets depleted of a month's earnings, hear him read the Trial and the Christmas Carol, you can stand a fair chance of seeing him on Tremont or School street some day before he leaves the country. The ordinary price of tickets, if any are for sale by the speculators, which is doubtful, is five dollars apiece, though I hear of some which have been sold at higher rates. And as things go, I don't know as this is unreasonable, or as there is any sense in growling. It is true enough that thousands of people who read Pickwick and Nickleby, will not be able to raise the needful five dollars, or the needful two dollars, for an admission to Tremont Temple. So thousands of people who love pictures have to be content with an occasional visit to Williams & Everett's. This is the way of the world. By-and-bye, Mrs. Dall and the rest of the social science people will get up a new pamphlet on this particular topic, and do what they can to remedy the evil. Let us for the present think ourselves fortunate that we are in the same city with Dickens; let us partake of the glow of good feeling which inspires everybody at the recollection of his books. And just think of this, too! Many a man and woman will hear Dickens read, because it is the fashion, who will but dimly appreciate his wonderful characters. Everybody can have his books by purchase or hire, and brains to enjoy them does not depend upon any arrangement with Mr. Dolby."

The Rev. M. D. Conway, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writing of Theodore Parker among the colored people, says:

What he did for the poor negroes of Boston, in the long years when it was the test of every man in America how he treated a person of that race, I once had an opportunity of judging. In the year 1852, when I was preparing to leave my home in Virginia to go to the University of Cambridge, a negro woman belonging to my father requested me to try and find out, if possible, something about her husband, who had fled from a neighboring estate and taken refuge, as she believed, in Boston. A stranger in Boston, I tried to find the man without success, for the negroes were naturally suspicious of any stranger inquiring after a fugitive, and put me as often as they could in the wrong path.

At length I applied to Theodore Parker for aid. He at once went with me through all the negro quarters and hiding places, and I then learned how deep and far the pulses of his heart had gone. His face was familiar in holes and cellars which ordinary respectability could not have been induced to enter. Wherever he came there was a reverential hush, as if an angel had entered, and eyes grew moist for the joy of seeing him. Some of them seized his hand, and held it in silence on their breasts, or bathed it with tears. He said, "Here is a Virginian seeking a fugitive, but do not fear him." They did not dream of fear, but told me what they knew of the man, and would, I am persuaded, if I had held handcuffs in my hand. As he left those humble rooms where he had been eyes to the blind and feet to the lame, the blessings of those who had been ready to perish came upon him in the fervent "God bless you, sir," which came in broken utterance from each lowly heart.

Miss Caroline Putnam writes from Boston, Nov. 22:

"At Mr. Sumner's lecture were the thousands that fill the elegant Music Hall, for all the rainy evening, that turned into a snowy one before we went out. Mr. Sumner alluded to John Jay, the first Chief-Justice of the United States, appointed by Washington, of whom it was said when the ermine touched his shoulders, it rested on nothing that was not as stainless as itself. In the front row of platform seats at Mr. Sumner's left, was Josiah Quincy. Mr. Sumner borrowed Mr. Quincy's spectacles when he wanted to read a passage in the course of the lecture. Several colored gentlemen came in with Mr. Sumner. Rev. Mr. Grimes has become quite the mode as an accessory of public platforms in Boston. A great many colored people are at these Fraternity lectures, sitting on the platform, in the reserved seats, and galleries everywhere. I believe one of those that came in when Mr. Sumner did and sat near the Beethoven Statue was one of the members of the Legislature. Senator Wilson was on the platform. I hear the *Transcript* alluded to Mr. Sumner next day, 'as our honored, but much-abused Senator.' The *Journal* publishes the long and learned lecture in full. Mr. Sumner began, looking wan and dark under the eyes—perhaps from his recent injury out West—but as he went on, the fullness and freshness came into his face. His voice was not strong enough and became hoarse, and he evidently lacked the necessary magnetism to give adequate expression to his idea. The audience recieved him with great welcome and enthusiasm, though his lecture was too long and deliberately interspersed with reading etc., but included a summary of the history of all modern nations. An allusion to Garibaldi and Italy was heartily cheered. Sweden and Hungary had always kept more national independence than other European countries."

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1867.

AT present very little is occurring here pertaining to questions with which THE STANDARD is specially identified. Our eyes, our ears, and our thoughts are all directed towards Congress. Washington is the great magnet that attracts from every point a large share of attention, and here, as elsewhere, a deep interest is felt in the action and purpose of the men there assembled. We have the various manifestations of hope, doubt and uncertainty in regard to their inclination and intent, with a very small degree of total indifference. People mainly have a word, if not an opinion—a wish and a desire, if not a settled belief concerning results. In respect to positive conclusions no one pretends to be wiser than his neighbors. No one has a fixed assurance regarding the fate of any measure likely to engage the attention of Congress. None have a faith that is unshaken, or a conviction in which they can confide. Conjecture is the nearest point that any have reached towards absolute certainty. Who knows what is to become of "impeachment?" Who can tell what will be done financially? Who is wise enough to declare what will be the nature of action affecting the great currency problem? Verily, we are as dumb in regard to what Congress means to do and to accomplish, as we are respecting the political opinions of Gen. Grant. That Congress will do *something*, however, we may rest assured; but that Grant has any opinions no man should be so rash as to avow.

People here are astonishingly indifferent on the subject of impeachment. Few seem to care what becomes of the resolution recommended by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, or how the action of Congress concerning it will result. One might suppose that all of Andrew Johnson's bad acts had passed into forgetfulness. His own silence begets a silence equally profound. I know not how it is in other places, but people here have lapsed into a condition of utter apathy in respect to the grave and momentous question of impeachment. The contemplation of Andrew Johnson's crimes engages their minds as lightly as his hated name drops from their lips. They loathe the man, but are not in the right temper in regard to his offences, and the summary treatment they necessitate. Were he to exhibit a symptom of his old defiance, they would be roused from their lethargy. Were he to grow insolent again, they would become vengeful. Were he to bristle with his innate spirit of treason, perhaps they would be disposed to—look at each other and smile. What a lack of earnestness! What an absence of genuine purpose! The punishment that Andrew Johnson deserves for his crimes; the perils that surround us in the present and threaten us in the future because he is President, and the dangerous precedent of allowing a traitor in the White House to escape unscathed of justice, are considerations which scarcely stir among our people one ripple of disquiet, or call forth a single evidence of solicitude. I believe the people here would be equally content whether impeachment ends in a farce, or terminates according to the plain dictum of loyalty and justice. Palpable unconcern prevails.

It is refreshing to see and to know that the *Morning Post* is as strenuous as ever in advocating the impeachment of the Presidential culprit. Its course is a rebuke to the cowardice and supineness by which it is surrounded. Will the time ever arrive when all our newspapers will show a higher regard for justice and principle, than for simple party welfare and success? When it does it will be an hour for rejoicing.

John W. Forney, in his *Press*, still makes "occasional" efforts to bring Gen. Grant out of the thick darkness that environs him. He makes fearful attempts to disinter the General's ancient opinions, and to give them freshness and vitality. It is a sorrowful, woe-begone undertaking. Forney searches the past for testimonials to win us over into confidence in his idol, scanning the present in vain for light by which our feet may be guided. We live in the present, not in the past. What are the opinions of Gen. Grant to-day? Forney cannot penetrate that encircling darkness, without coming away as dumb as his tongue-tied candidate. He had better lay down his pen rather than persist in this folly.

It becomes more and more apparent that Grant has no opinions worthy of the name. He is without real, absolute convictions, and the very thought of a statesman shrinks away out of sight in the application. He is not the man for the hour. He embodies not the grand idea that should be planted in the Presidential chair. The men who run after him are either infatuated, or whetted by partisan zeal. Let them be wise and drop him.

George Alfred Townsend lectures in Concert Hall to-night, on "Lands to the North of us." I believe it is his first appearance in a Philadelphia lecture-room.

Mrs. Lander commences her engagement at the Academy of Music, in her historic *role* of "Elizabeth," to continue during the week, and perhaps some time longer. She is popular here, and will be favored with large audiences. W.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, December 1, 1867.

WE have at last had the opportunity here of hearing John M. Langston, Esq., long known as "the colored orator of Ohio," and now most usefully employed as Inspector of Schools of the freedmen, under the Freedmen's Bureau, in all the rebel States. On Tuesday evening last Mr. Langston gave the seventh lecture of the Parker Fraternity course, and the unpleasant weather did not prevent a large audience from assembling to hear him. His subject was "Reconstruction, but no Compromise." He described, in terms of just severity, the inconsistency of our fathers in continuing slavery after their promulgation of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Preamble to the Constitution, as their rule of political life. The policy of compromise thus begun had matured and culminated in the great rebellion. Our care should be, in the work of reconstruction, now lying before us, to renounce this vice of compromise, and lay the foundations of the new nation in impartial justice. This reconstruction, to be permanent, must materially modify our public sentiment, our government, our religion and our civilization; and he knew no man fitter to carry out these ideas as President than Salmon P. Chase. The negro must have the acknowledgment of his full citizenship. He must have the right of representation if taxed, and must be the equal of others before the law. And the ballot was indispensable to him as a power of self-protection.

But Mr Langston's power and eloquence were much more forcibly displayed on Thursday evening when without the constraint of following a written lecture, he spoke in Rev. Mr. Grimes's church, explaining his work at the South, and the condition, disposition, advantages, disadvantages, necessities and prospects of the people there, both black and white; and giving counsel to their friends at the North as to the most efficient method of national and social reconstruction.

He spoke of the discretion and good judgment shown by the blacks universally throughout the South, in recognizing the fact that they, the whole of them, had only just emerged from slavery. Formerly, he said, the love of caste cherished by their masters had naturally crept into their own ranks, the free looking down upon the slaves, and the lighter complexions upon the darker, with a feeling of superiority. Now, he says, that feeling has passed away; they understand that, as long as slavery lasted, none of them had any true freedom; and they understand that their true interest lies in standing firmly together, helping each other as true brothers, and demanding equal rights for all. Mr. Langston closed this part of his remarks by impressing with great power upon his audience the fact that *their* interest and *their* duty lay in the same direction. They too, every one of them, had but just emerged from slavery. While that abominable institution lasted, there had been no true freedom in the country for either white or black; but at last every colored man, in every part of the land, necessarily suffered under its oppressions and privations. He wished to see his Northern friends, as well as his Southern, recognizing the fact that a new career was opening before them, and showing the disposition to make this blessing available to all, even the weakest and poorest of their race.

Another most favorable and fortunate circumstance for the colored people of the South, Mr. Langston said, was that they recognized their own ignorance; they understood that they were now to *begin* to learn; and they all, young and old, showed an earnest desire for instruction, and a willingness to make any sacrifices and overcome any difficulties to attain it. They were eminently a docile, teachable people, ready to follow good counsels, to give up injurious indulgences, to enter upon needful reforms in their way of living, and heartily to second any efforts made by friends in their behalf. In giving instances of the success of his appeals to those people to relinquish the use of ardent spirit and tobacco, which has universally prevailed there, he necessarily showed the method in which he approached them, and the skill with which he demanded and obtained sacrifices often painful, without giving offence. He is a most effective temperance lecturer, showing in a convincing manner that the poor man who drinks whiskey pays for every draught not only money which he can ill afford, but "a little bit of his life, and a large slice of his character."

Another piece of eminent good fortune for the Southern blacks, he said, was the fact that so many of them were skilful artisans, and that those handicrafts upon which the uses and comforts of civilization depend were so largely in their hands. He had been accustomed to urge them, and he now begged his Northern friends, to provide good trades for their children, and stimulate each to seek some self-supporting mode of industry. Success in such undertakings would be at once the best proof of their powers, and the readiest passport to increased consideration and respect on the part of their white neighbors.

The high principle, intelligence and sagacity of Mr. Langston were well displayed in a powerful appeal which he made in favor of the poor whites of the South. He would not consent to view them as hopelessly degraded, and beyond the reach of improvement. He showed feelingly that they, as well as the blacks, had been kept down by slavery, and urged that assiduous efforts be used to gather their children, and as many of the adults as could be persuaded to come, into those schools which the new system has provided.

Mr. Langston is a genuine orator. He feels deeply, expresses himself with ease, force and propriety, and appears to have the vigor and independence, the ready wit and fertility of resource, and the magnetic influence upon his hearers which are needed for the successful discharge of the duties committed to him. Oh that we had a thousand such men to be laboring simultaneously through the vast field of the South, and preparing both blacks and whites to do their part, amicably and zealously, in the work of reconstruction.

On Tuesday morning of last week a commemorative service was held at the Music Hall in honor of the late Governor John A. Andrew. The house was crowded though but a small proportion of those who wished to honor the memory of the deceased could gain admission. The platform was decorated with beautiful and impressive emblems by ladies of the "Church of the Disciples," to which Gov. Andrew belonged. A bust, admirably representing him, stood in the centre, in front of the desk, flanked by busts of President Lincoln and Col. Shaw (of the 54th Mass. Regiment, the first colored regiment organized by Gov. Andrew) on the right, and of John Brown and Edward Everett on the left. The services consisted of music admirably chosen, and executed by an excellent orchestra and choir, a prayer by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and a Eulogy by Mr. Edwin P. Whipple. The last impressively described the extent and variety of Gov. Andrew's powers, the virtues that distinguished his private life, his zeal and diligence in the public service, his efficient co-operation in a multitude of philanthropic works, the energy with which he led Massachusetts to the duties belonging to her in the war of the rebellion, and the vigilant care which at the same time he exercised in cherishing and forwarding the arts and interests belonging to peace. "It is to the honor of Massachusetts," said the Orator, "that in such a man the State was felt to be individualized. And, in respect to the two statues which Massachusetts is to place in the Capitol at Washington, it is certainly fit that the statue of the greatest of her Governors should stand beside the statue of her first."

We had an unusual amount of interesting public speaking last week, the latest specimen of it being a lecture by William Lloyd Garrison before the Parker Fraternity on Friday evening. Mr. Garrison has returned in excellent health from his six months absence in Europe, and his lecture, entitled "Abroad and at Home," consisted of a detail of incidents occurring in that visit, and of thoughts suggested partly by those incidents and partly by the changes he found on returning home. He was received by the large audience with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. He expressed high satisfaction in returning to his native land, touched upon some of the points of contrast between London and Paris, dwelling particularly on the fact that the greater quietness of the latter were dearly bought by the inexorable restraint on freedom of speech and of the press, and on the right of the people to assemble and discuss what

they please. In France, he says, liberty exists only in name. The "International Anti-Slavery Conference" was allowed to hold only two sessions, and even those could not be advertised. In these meetings the delegates from Spain distinguished themselves by a zeal, ardor and thoroughness corresponding to those of American Abolitionists. Attention was called there to the importance of a combination of civilized nations against the slave trade, on the Eastern coast of Africa, Zanzibar being the central shipping-station from which Arabia and Persia are supplied. The export of slaves from Zanzibar amounts to 20,000 annually, and the wars by which this trade is recruited are supposed to cost every year not less than 200,000 lives. The slave trade is depopulating Eastern Africa.

Proceeding to speak of the state of things in this country, Mr. Garrison bestowed severe rebuke upon the Democratic party, especially upon the Irish members, for their scandalous interference, both by political action and by private violence, with the rights of the freedmen. On the other hand, he gave high praise to the deportment of the colored people generally in this trying crisis, commending particularly their quietness, industry and thrift, their invariable loyalty, and their earnest desire and effort for education for themselves and their children.

Mr. Garrison declared his firm conviction that a friendly feeling towards this country animated the English people generally, and referred with gratitude to the public manifestations of this sort made by distinguished men among them, naming particularly Henry Vincent, John Bright, John Stuart Mill and the Duke of Argyle. These cordial utterances, with the significant acknowledgment of Earl Russell that he had made a mistake about American affairs, should be accepted, Mr. Garrison thought, as an olive-branch offered us by the English people.

Mr. Garrison closed by speaking of some remarkable changes in politics which had had their development during his absence. The opposition which had been made to the cause of Temperance did not in the least discourage him, nor change his belief in the wisdom of the prohibitory law; and he made a felicitous adaptation to the opposers of that law, of the line of Milton—

"License they mean, when they cry liberty."

As little were the recent successes of the Democratic party in opposition to Congress a cause of discouragement. He did not consider this a loss of ground that had really been gained, only a revelation of our real condition; of the number among us who had *always* been regardless of human rights, and seeking political power for personal and selfish ends; liberty, he maintained, had not lost a single advocate, nor an inch of ground and her cause will still be vindicated by all that is loyal, patriotic and Christian in the land.

I see that a New York critic is exercised with fear lest the buyer of Mr. Prang's Chromos and Chromolithographs should "suppose for a moment that he possesses anything at all like a truly artistic picture" in any one of those works; and, still worse, lest he should become, by the possession of them, "accustomed to ignoble and unhealthy forms of art." If such dangers should be really existent in the case of some small number of people, we may sympathize with them to the needful extent, and yet console ourselves with the reflection that, to the great majority of our population, native and foreign, these works are a real advance, in correctness of drawing, and truth and harmony of color, upon what they have been accustomed to see and enabled to possess. When the critic in question shall have taken a thousandth part of the pains to bring to the view, and within the pecuniary reach of the public, those pictures which he claims to recognize as better, that Mr. Prang has taken to manufacture, publish, and distribute *his* works, we will gladly give the former a candid consideration, and such praise as they shall be found to merit; but, in the meantime, let us rejoice in the fact that by Mr. Prang's enterprize, assiduity, perseverance, and unwearied effort for improvement in his art, so many beautiful things, in infinite variety of subject, form and color, are presented to the view of all classes in the shop-windows, and made accessible to most classes for the decoration of their homes. What precise grade of skill this artist has now attained, I am neither competent to judge, nor particularly concerned to inquire. Even at present his works gratify my eye and my taste, as they do those of a great majority of the community; but my chief interest in him and his works springs from the conviction that he aspires to a great and noble end, the gift at once of gratification and improvement to the mass of the people. Too much of our art, as well as of our literature, is cold and heartless. When a man appears who makes it his special object to extend and diffuse the enjoyment of beautiful objects, choosing such as have a pure and healthful influence, and keeping constantly in mind the double purpose of improving the quality of the article in which he deals, and of making it more accessible to the mass of the people—I confess that I sympathize with him and with his purpose; and no amount of art-criticism from Professors Ruskin and Semmes will be likely to transfer my sympathies from him to them. NORTH.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1867.

The second act in the impeachment drama has ended, with much uncertainty among all the audience as to the denouement. One thing only is certain. Nobody seems especially alarmed and the White House is very mute. The semi-official press is mute. The heavens have not fallen. The solid earth is still beneath our feet. The stars in their course are undisturbed, and oh, ridiculous climax! gold is almost totally unaffected up to date. This in spite of the fact that a heavy sight of speculative friends of the President were operating largely on an expected rise. At least it is so reported here.

What will be the next scene it is quite difficult to determine. Many members inclined to berate the Committee for not reporting earlier, forgetting that in all probability it was their coldness and that of those like them, that affected the Committee's action. Opinion seems equally divided about whether the report will be adopted or not. So far as the judgment of the writer is concerned, it is that the report will be adopted by a majority of from a dozen to twenty votes. That majority will be the result of the Committee's majority reporting in favor of impeachment. The chairman, Mr. Wilson, acknowledges that the report will be adopted. A great many inquiries are being made as to the views of Senators. They of course are quite reticent. Members who count noses, declare that if the idea that the Senate will fail to impeach on the evidence, should gain credence, that the report will be tabled by a decided majority. This I am not inclined to accept. On the contrary, many men will vote as their opinions lead them, and at the same time satisfy doubts as to its policy by declaring their intention to throw the responsibility on the Senate.

You may expect to see corrupt influences exerted to the utmost during the next ten days. One thing is certain. No Republican who values his reputation in the slightest degree will be seen at the White House or in the Departments for some time to come. Every such visit will be considered as leading to possible trades, and they are quite certain to give rise to rumors of that character. The Senate will be manipulated to the farthest degree it will bear. Its morality is very dubious, and it will be well for the Radical press to watch sharply. Mr. Conkling was in the House all day yesterday, closely watching the proceedings. He seated himself near Bingham of Ohio, and was engaged in ranting most bitterly about the proceedings. The first adverse hit came from Gen. Grant's special mentor, E. B. Washburne, who wanted the report laid on the table and printed, before action of any kind was taken.

After a careful watching of the signs, I am full of courage. The House will be equal to the emergency, I believe. The report, after a lengthy debate, will be adopted, and Andrew Johnson will be impeached—so far at least as the House has power. It is a matter of congratulation to all careful observers and well-wishers of the common weal, that the ground on which "high crimes and misdemeanors" are charged, is still and mainly the great and flagrant usurpations he has been guilty of in the matter of Reconstruction. Before it is sent to the Senate, an attempt will be made to secure the passage of a bill, ordering the suspension of officials on trial for impeachable offences. The trial of fidelity and principle will in reality come on this, because in case Johnson is not suspended, the attempt at trial will be a stupendous farce, which not unlikely will end in a terrible tragedy. The failure to order suspension will be used (if it occurs), with great effect to control the Senate's action. But because it is inevitable that this nation is to be perfected, it is inevitable that the Executive power shall be finally and definitely limited. Hence the impeachment of Andrew Johnson is one of the most potent methods by which the inevitable result shall be reached. So it needs must come. The second scene will be followed by the third. Johnson will furnish material for the fourth's being successfully carried out. If the country only speaks out, the result is sure.

Gen. C. C. Washburne enabled the House to most effectually put a condemnation on Seward's annexation policy. He introduced a resolution antagonistic to the policy of purchase. The projected Danish and other reported negotiated purchases are thus condemned, and full notice given that this Congress will not squander the public monies in such a way. Some curious revelations are cropping out about the means whereby the Russian purchase was lobbied through. It was among the amusing things in legislative history, to learn how rapidly Senators changed front on the expediency of the Russian purchase. It is estimated by shrewd lobbyists, that it took about two millions, out of the seven, to secure the result. One Senator, who is known to have changed his views quite suddenly, purchased a mansion here for thirty-thousand dollars, immediately after the passage of the treaty. He was never before credited with the possession of so much money. Whether these reports are true or not, the methods of aggrandizement employed by Mr. Seward are by no means in accord with the best national instincts.

There is little doubt that some intimation has been made from and to the Tuileries that the United States should take part in Louis Napoleon's latest attempt at a European puppet show. Seward would, without doubt, like to reciprocate the civilities he himself received at the Papal Court. When visiting Europe in 1859, he was regarded as the chief of the Republican party and its expected Presidential candidate. It was noticed at the time that the most cordial greetings Mr. Seward received were at the reactionary courts: France, Austria and Rome. We do not want to mingle in such diplomacy.

It is believed here in diplomatic circles that Gen. Garibaldi and his two sons will certainly come to this country. The representatives of France say there is no doubt of it. Doubtless this augurs an intention to force the great Liberator to leave the country he made one, and the nation his sword really created. If he comes here the welcome will be grand indeed.

DECEMBER 2.

Impeachment, it is now believed, will fail by a small vote. This is the latest dictum of those who watch the House. It is said that the result may be attributed to the effect of Grant's and Stanton's testimony, both showing as they do that the inception of this executive usurpation was seen to be such by them and by Mr. Lincoln, to whom similar plans were proposed. That fact seems to me additional evidence of the necessity of stamping Executive usurpation and encroachments with condemnation.

But the probability is, however, that a ruling cause of the "backing down" feeling now prevailing can be traced to a whisper which is in circulation, that we are to have from certain Senators, miscalled Republican, a conservative pronunciamento. Fessenden, Trumbull, Morgan, Stewart, Williams, Sherman, and some others, have been in close conference for a week past with Seward and Randall. It is reported that Fessenden will give utterance at an early day to some declarations hostile to the Radicals. The fact is that the latter are to be dragooned into submission, to stultification and compromise. The programme is to accept a man with no opinions, and then endeavor to run him after.

Gen. Carl Schurz is in town. He is looking well.

Lord Amberly, Earl Russell's son, and Lady Amberly are in town. They will remain a week. To-day, while Robinson of New York, and Judd of Illinois, were engaged in showing the tyrannical conduct of the British government and the failure of this administration to protect our adopted citizens, Lord Amberly was in the diplomatic gallery, and must have been considerably instructed by the presentation of the case. Mr. Judd, who was formerly our Minister to Prussia, entered into an elaborate review of the policy of the government on the question of protecting naturalized citizens, and showed that it had never been governed by courage or sagacity in accepting recognition of our citizenship as courtesy where duty demanded, we should compel recognition of it as a right. ASMODEUS.

LETTER FROM COL. C. E. MOSS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 28th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

THE work of reconstruction in the Old Dominion is slowly progressing. The newly elected State Convention assembles at Richmond on Tuesday, December 3d, to frame a new State Constitution and form of government. The Constitution will have to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The Conservatives are already organizing to defeat the work of the Convention, and the contest over the ratification of the new Constitution will be spirited and bitter beyond any election yet holden in Virginia.

The condition of the loyal people is anything but encouraging. Since the Northern elections, the disloyal element has become intolerant and malignant. Every species of persecution is resorted to for the purpose of compelling the black voters to vote against the new Constitution and the Radical party. They are turned out of employment and out of their houses, to suffer and starve during the inclement weather of the approaching Winter. Not only that, but bad men make it a practice to abuse and insult them, and the rebel authorities refuse them redress. The leading Conservatives have, all over the rebellious States, adopted as their watchword, "Expulsion or extermination of the black race;" and they boast they will accomplish it at all hazards. Consequently they refuse to employ a negro, or to rent or sell him land to cultivate.

The condition of the loyal white man is as bad as that of the black race. Their persecutions are as great as were those of the Union men during the war. One third of the loyal white men of Virginia and Kentucky have left for the Northern States already, and unless President Johnson is impeached and Congress vacates all the civil offices, and places the rule of the rebellious States in loyal hands, not a white man, true to the government, will be found in all Virginia one year from this date, unless it be some who are too poor to raise the means of leaving. The impeachment of President Johnson is necessary to save the South. He has so encouraged the disloyal element in their hostility to the government, that a loyal man cannot now live in peace and quiet. Besides all that, a spirit of actual hostility to the government has arisen, openly, and shows itself on all conceivable occasions. The first favorable opportunity will be seized by the leading ruling classes to overthrow the government. In truth they are educating their children to hate the Union, and wait for an opportunity to destroy it. A white man, loyal to the government, is treated as an outcast, and driven from the pale of respectable society.

Such, briefly stated, is the condition of affairs in Virginia. You can well understand how every true loyal man is watching with intense anxiety the course of Congress on the question of impeachment. Should that body fail to order the impeachment of the President, after a report of a majority of the Judiciary Committee in favor of the measure, I do not believe the new Constitution can be ratified in Virginia or any other insurgent State. The people will conclude Congress is afraid to offer them protection, and they will refuse to make enemies of the rich and powerful rebels by voting to drive them from power. The result will be, they will refuse to vote, and suffer the Constitution to fall to the ground. Let Congress vote articles of impeachment and pass a bill vacating every civil office in the insurgent States, and the Constitution will be ratified by an immense majority. That would encourage the people and inspire the belief that they were to be protected by the government in an honest discharge of their duties as loyal citizens.

I see there is manifested a very general disposition on the part of most of our Northern and Eastern Republican papers to oppose the idea of impeaching the President. They seem to think such a measure ruinous to the future prospects of the Republican party. Those papers and the Republicans who thus talk are not wise counsellors. The greatest danger to the success of the Republican party in 1868 is, that there will be a Radical bolt from the organization growing out of the fact that the friends of particular candidates intrigue for the defeat of the project of impeachment and other Radical measures. The only sure method of securing harmony in the ranks of the earnest true men of the nation, and preventing the success of the Conservatives in 1868, is the impeachment of the rebel in the White House. Vote down that project now in the House of Representatives, and the Republican candidate stands little or no chance of being elected. No Republican can be elected without the vote of the Radical element, and the friends of Gen. Grant and Judge Chase, who are trying to defeat impeachment for fear of promoting the chances of nominating Ben. Wade, should remember and expect that such a course is not calculated to strengthen their favorites with the Radical elements. I have little doubt but Gen. Grant will be both nominated and elected, if both he and his friends will come out boldly in favor of impeachment and the adoption of a thoroughly Radical policy all over the South. Should they take a different course, his chances are not very fair for an election.

The recent contest in Virginia demonstrated clearly the present hostility of the ruling aristocratic classes to the establishment of a system of free schools supported by taxation of the property of the people. That was really the issue made by the Radicals. The rich rulers opposed all such measures as unjust and not calculated to benefit the State. The colored men and poor white men generally desire a system of schools to be established. Still, the rich capitalists and landholders so managed to excite the prejudice of the poor whites against the black race as to secure nearly all of them to vote against a Convention, or withhold their vote. Only 15,000 voted for a Convention. 25,000 withheld their votes from fear of persecution. Those 25,000 voters, if encouraged by prompt and Radical legislation and measures on the part of Congress, will all vote with the Radicals hereafter. If, however, they are not so encouraged, they will leave the State for more congenial homes in the North. The emigration is already commenced, and unless speedily checked by the impeachment of a persecuting Executive, will be continued until there will be found no white loyalist in the ten non-reconstructed States. The Republican members of Congress have a fearful responsibility resting upon their shoulders. Discharge that duty promptly and fearlessly, and the blessings of millions of loyal men will follow them to the end of their lives. Fail to do so, and curses, long and loud, will be their reward. CHARLES E. MOSS.

MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.

THE Second Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held in the Franklin Institute, Nov. 7th, afternoon and evening. The meeting was called to order by ALFRED H. LOVE, Esq., who, in the absence from the city of the President, George W. Taylor, nominated ALFRED B. JUSTICE to the chair. Adopted.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, which was adopted.

An amendment to the Constitution, creating the office of Assistant Secretary, was proposed and adopted.

On motion a Committee of three was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

A number of communications from different parts of this country and Europe were read.

A letter, declining re-election as President, from GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Esq., was read and accepted.

The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—JAMES MOTT.

Vice-Presidents—T. Elwood Chapman, Rachel W. Townsend.

Secretary—Dr. H. T. Child.

Assistant Secretary—Anna M. Wise.

Treasurer—H. M. Laing.

Executive Committee—A. H. Love, Lucretia Mott, Jos. M. Townsend, Francis Parker, Sarah T. Rodgers, Alfred B. Justice, Mary B. Lightfoot, Sarah Betts, John E. Kenderdine, Dinah Mendenhall, Rebecca S. Hart, Lydia H. Hall, Hannah C. Ambler, Ebenezer James.

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed:

In order to give evidence of the sincerity of the belief we hold, it is agreed that the Executive Committee, or a quorum thereof, shall constitute a board of arbitration, to whom our members and such others as may desire to do so, shall refer all matters of difference occurring between them.

After considerable discussion upon the benefits that would arise therefrom, participated in by Mrs. Rachel Townsend, Jacob Paxson, Esq., Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, Dr. Henry T. Child, and others, it was finally adopted.

On motion a Committee on Finance was appointed by the Chairman.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a series of resolutions, pending the consideration, separately, of which, the meeting adjourned to meet at seven and a half in the evening.

The resolutions were read as follows:

Whereas, The highest development of our nature is spiritual, and culminates in that peace which is shocked with oppression, injustice, hate, robbery and murder, the natural concomitants of war;

And whereas, It is not so much from the opposition of the few who advocate war as it is from the indifference of the many who, while they admit peace to be right, inconsistently question its practicability and expediency, that peace is not established; therefore

Resolved, First, That we continue our earnest efforts to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war, and relying upon the truth, justice, and practicability of the peace principle; and that we appeal and agitate in love and charity, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear."

Second, That we adhere to the declaration that "all men have a natural and inalienable right to life," and protest against any further nullification of this principle by the war system.

Third, That, as "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," we demand the impartial vote of the governed and the rights of minorities; and that it neither create nor sustain any anti-Christian government; and arraigning a government that prepares for and resorts to man-impoverishment, enslavement, torture and killing, as anti-Christian, barbarous and destructive of its true end, it should be immediately amended or superseded.

Fourth, That we are for strong government; but *that* strong government is self-control; love, not hate; justice, not oppression; mind, not muscle; life, not death.

Fifth, That the arsenal and military academy adjoining the church and school-house is a mockery and disgrace, and it is high time another Luther nailed to the door a Thesis denouncing the further desecration of reason and spirit by deadly force; and we appeal to the Church to use its power, and so speak plainly for the radical peace principles of Jesus Christ, the foundation of its faith.

Sixth, That we must look to the children as our friends and cordially invite them to the standard of peace. Let them abstain from military trainings, practice the principles of love among themselves, and learn the arts of peace. Let their playthings, school-books, and reading matter be less in the spirit of war.

Seventh, That we reject the propositions "In time of peace prepare for war," and "Peace at any price," for the former perpetuates war and the latter repudiates the only price for peace, which is righteousness; for peace will never cease its demands until the sanctity of human life and human rights is universally acknowledged; and, in accepting the declaration, "First pure and then peaceable," we see no excuse for war, which is impure itself, and the parent of gross impurity; and an "armed peace" being inconsistent, and a reproach to the age, we demand disarmament and arbitration the world over.

Eighth, That the workingman must see that, by his person and purse he sustains war; that he does the fighting, suffers the torture and pays the war tax; that peace is bread, time, compensation and education; and if, from moral conviction, he would refuse to bind and hire himself to rob, maim, starve or kill a human being, no general could find an army.

Ninth, That the Indian is in insurrection against wrong and outrage, and any peace will be but temporary except it secure to him the same right over the homestead and appropriated domains as is granted to others; until the invidious distinction of "Indians not taxed" is removed from the Constitution, and he is placed in the line of citizenship with proper representation. Let him become interested in the Pacific Railroad and he will be our friend, and it will not have to be laid in blood. The civilization that is opposed to Christianity is a failure, and will receive condign retribution.

Tenth, That it is an insult to common sense to substitute deadly force for reason, and to kill countrymen to save a country.

Eleventh, That to Garibaldi and all such devout workers for justice and liberty, we would say from the telegram of the hour from Rome, it is again patent that the spiritual should never be surrendered to carnal weapons—that the sword should never be our mouth-piece.

At the evening session a discussion ensued on the resolutions, which took a wide range, and was participated in by a number of the audience.

The Bible was referred to as favoring peace, and one gentleman thought it advocated war.

It was urged that each member should originate peace ideas in his own heart, by practicing Christian virtues, and there would be no cause for either arbitration or war.

A slight amendment was offered and accepted to the second and third resolutions, Lucretia Mott making the suggestions. The meeting increased in number and interest, and speeches were made by Robert E. Evans, John W. Hurn, Rachel W. Townsend, Dr. Child, Alfred H. Love and Lucretia Mott, on the resolutions, the fifth in the series calling out much intense feeling. Mrs. Mott spoke at length for it. Mr. Hurn presented some objections and asked some close questions, and was answered by Mr. Love and others. In the meantime a number signed the constitution.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Chicago, then spoke on the influence of children and our duty towards them. Bennett G. Walters, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Charles Parker, of Philadelphia; Mr. Hood, and others, made short addresses. Jeremiah Hacker, of Berlin, N. J., spoke fully, and the meeting was animated throughout with the spirit of true radical peace, and the closing remarks of Lucretia Mott were full of love and charity, and yet pointed as to the duty of the hour. At a little after 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. The next meeting of the General Society is to be held in Washington, D. C., the last week in January next.

A STATED meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at 727 Filbert street, on Fifth day, the 15th inst., at half-past three, p.m.

G. M. S. P. JONES, Sec'y.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

A MEETING in favor of universal suffrage met in Vineland, N. J., on Friday and Saturday last, and organized a New Jersey State Women Suffrage Association, with Mrs. Lucy Stone as president. A platform was adopted which included the following:

"Whereas, in the election of delegates to the Convention which framed the present Constitution of New Jersey, about one-half of the legal voters of the State were unconstitutionally excluded from voting; and whereas, the same Constitution was submitted to about one-half only of the legal voters in the State, and has thus failed to receive a legal majority of votes; and whereas, previous to the date of the adoption of the present Constitution, women were legally entitled to vote in the State; now therefore be it

Resolved, That woman's right to vote in New Jersey has never been legally cancelled."

Under this resolution it is claimed that one hundred and thirty-four thousand women in New Jersey are entitled to vote.

TO ITALIANS.

"VICTOR EMANUEL, by the grace of France,
Sole king of Italy:" mere falsehoods these!
"France" means Napoleon; Italy is not,
Till Rome complete her; for your Savoy "king,"
It is no royalty that bides the chance
Of foreign leave for even a single scar.
The Victor is your "prisoner of war";
Our true Emanuel is the Genoese,

Let the dead Carignan have leave to rot
In any corner of the Tuileries;
But, Italy! rise thou, and bravely fling
Defiance at both Emperor and Priest,
As France would ere self-yoked to "Cæsar's" car.
Be free, or die a Roman death at least!

W. J. LINTON.

LITERARY.

The *National Temperance Advocate* and the *Youth's Temperance Banner* are monthly publications issued in this city, at 172 William street, by the National Temperance Society and Publication House. The former for adult readers, is an earnest advocate of total abstinence and prohibition, furnished at the low price of one dollar per annum. The latter is a four page sheet, very neatly printed, with illustrations, and an interesting variety of contents, well adapted to please and instruct children and to enlist their sympathies permanently on the side of temperance, sobriety, and good morals. It is furnished at twenty-five cents a year, and deserves a widely-extended circulation. The present is a time when efforts in the cause of temperance should be doubled rather than relaxed. The Society's publishing agent is Mr. J. N. Stearns.

Colton's Journal of Geography and Collateral Sciences is the title of a sixteen page quarterly, the first number of which was issued recently by Messrs. G. W. & C. B. Colton and Co., the well known publishers of this city. It is intended to be a record of discovery, exploration, and survey, and to supply a want of geographical information, not elsewhere readily accessible. The subscription price is one dollar per year, and to subscribers for the first year a new map, 26 by 19 inches in size, of Alaska, will be donated.

The *Herald of Health* for December (Miller, Wood & Co.) presents an interesting table of contents, including an article on the Education and Preparation of Mothers, by Prof. James Burns; the Physiological Anatomy, Physiology and Anatomy of Man, by Rufus King Brown, M.D.; Muscle and Womanhood, by Eliza Archard; the Use of Wine, by Rev. J. C. Holbrook; Prison Reform, by J. B. Smith; Letters to Ladies, by Mrs. R. B. Gleason; Editorial hints and suggestions, etc. etc. This journal is a valuable and much needed health teacher.

The Boston *Weekly Voice*, an ably conducted journal, devoted to the labor question and co-operative movements, was suspended on account of financial difficulties a few months since. We are glad to notice that it has reappeared in a new and improved dress, with fair promise of a prolonged lease of life, and an enlarged sphere of usefulness. It has our best wishes, and we bespeak for it a successful and prosperous career.

Messrs. Harper and Brothers have issued recently Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 of their *Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion in the United States.* The work complete will contain thirty to thirty-five numbers of about twenty-five pages each. It is profusely illustrated, many of the illustrations being the size of the full folio page, representing views and scenes taken from photographs or sketches made upon the spot, portraits of the prominent actors in the war, etc. The remaining numbers will be published in rapid succession so that all will appear before the close of 1867. The price of each number is thirty cents.

Christmas Stories and Sketches by Boz make up the last volume issued of the exquisite Diamond Edition of Dickens's works. The presence of the author in this country and the near approach of Christmas time will insure for this, and for its predecessors of this handsome and convenient series, a most hearty welcome. The Christmas stories given are "A Christmas Carol," "The Chimes," "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Battle of Life," "The Haunted Man." The "Sketches were written and published one by one," the author says, "when I was a very young man." The illustrations are sixteen in number, and all very good, by Etynge, engraved under the superintendence of A. V. S. Anthony. Though all who desire may not be able to hear Mr. Dickens read while in this country, the extensive republication of his works now in progress will bring them within easy reach of everybody. The "Diamond" is a very attractive edition.

The Life of M. R. Delany, the "Black Major" of the U. S. Army, is in a course of preparation, far advanced toward completion, with valuable papers and documents, and an account of his interview with the authorities at Washington previous to entering the Army. It is shortly to be offered to a first-class Boston Publishing House.

RECEIVED.

FRENCH'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, by John H. French, LL.D, 220 pages. New York: Harper and Brothers.

THE LOVER'S DICTIONARY, A POETICAL TREASURY OF LOVER'S THOUGHTS, FANCIES, ADDRESSES AND DILEMMAS, 789 pages. New York: Harper and Brothers.

CARLYON'S YEAR, a novel, 88 pages. New York: Harper and Brothers.

The London Quarterly for October, American reprint. New York: The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.

SNOW BOUND, a Winter Idyl, by John Greenleaf Whittier, illustrated edition, 65 pages. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

Blackwood for November, American reprint. New York: The Leonard Scott Pub. Co.

Harper's Magazine for December. New York: Harper and Brothers.

The Herald of Health for December. New York: Miller, Wood & Co.

The Atlantic Monthly for December. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

The Little Corporal for December. Chicago: Alfred L. Sewell.

Our Young Folks for December. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

Littell's Living Age. Boston: Littell & Gay.

The North American Review for October. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

Our School Day Visitor, for January, 1868. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday & Co.

Every Saturday. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

THE human family is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born; every second some one dies. The prevalence of sickness in the world may be realized in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It would scarcely seem that there are throats enough to swallow the doses he issues daily.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure, and Cherry Pectoral by the thousand gallons and Ayer's Pills literally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—*Northfield Telegraph.*

Special Notices.

"THE NOO YORC LEDGER OF WIT" Established 1858, LARGE DOUBLE SHEET ILLUSTRATED, HUMOROUS NOOZEPAPER, only FIFTY CENTS per year. Great inducements to Agents. Specimen copies sent to any address FREE OF CHARGE. Address all communications to SHELDON, HOWARD & CO., Box 5,725 New York City. 28 33

S. LASAR, NO. 80 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Notary Public for the State of New York, and Commissioner for States and Territories, etc., etc.

United States Passports secured within forty-eight hours from the time of application.

United States Internal Revenue business a speciality.

THE STANDARD IN NEW ORLEANS.—THE STANDARD may now be obtained regularly each week in New Orleans of A. SIMON, Esq., No. 85 Barome street.

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN will begin their Fifth Annual Term, of 20 weeks, at the College in 12th Street, two doors east of Fourth Avenue, the first Monday in November. Address the Dean, Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., 261 West 34th Street, N. Y., or the Secretary, Mrs. C. F. WELLS, care of Fowler and Wells, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The office of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has been removed from No. 5 South Fifth street, to the old stand, No. 107 North Fifth street, where it was formerly located for upwards of years. Specimen numbers of the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD furnished and new subscriptions received as above.

BENJAMIN C. BACON, Corresponding Secretary.

MR. RICHARD MASON, of Baltimore, Md., will hereafter act as Agent for THE STANDARD in that city. His address is No. 27 West Fayette street.

Advertisements.

"SILVER TONGUE."

IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE CHEERFUL,
IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE,
IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME PIECE OF FURNITURE,
IF YOU WANT A USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE,
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT,
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A SPLENDID WEDDING PRESENT,

Purchase the celebrated "SILVER TONGUE" Parlor Organs of CARHART & NEEDHAM.

THEY MAKE THE BEST.
THEY MAKE THE LARGEST.
THEY ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS.
THEY ARE THE PATENTEES OF ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.
THEY HAVE HAD AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER TWENTY YEARS.
THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN THE COMBINATION SWELL.
THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN NEW AND INDESPENSABLE IMPROVEMENTS not to be found in the instruments of any other manufactory.

They manufacture

CHURCH ORGANS,
PARLOR ORGANS,
LIBRARY ORGANS,
SCHOOL ORGANS,
DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS,
BOUDOIR ORGANS,
LODGE ORGANS,
HALL ORGANS, and
CONCERT ORGANS.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and inspect their large assortment of new and beautiful styles. Catalogues, etc., sent by mail.

CARHART & NEEDHAM,
Nos. 143, 145 and 147 East Twenty-third st., N. Y.

THE MUSIC BOOK
FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL
IS
MERRY CHIMES,
CONTAINING
HUNDREDS OF POPULAR SONGS AND PLEASING INSTRUCTIONS AND EXERCISES
BY WHICH ANY ONE CAN LEARN TO SING THEM.

This New Book will be found superior to all similar works, in many points essential to a popular Instruction Book in Vocal Music and Collection of Melodies for the Young.

FORTY EDITIONS have already been published, and the demand continues unabated. Many of the Songs have been written expressly for the work, and none of the songs are old and time-worn, sung through a dozen books, but new and sparkling, adapted to all occasions, and alive with the spirit of the times.

Price 50 cts. Sent, post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO Publishers, 577 Washington street, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

DURYEE'S VIOLINE.
[TRADE MARK.]
A NEW WRITING FLUID,
Of a Beautiful Violet Color. Also
VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,
To Copy without Press.
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN INK AND COLOR CO.,
11 34 49 Liberty street.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT; MELODEONS; PARLOR, CHURCH, GEM AND CABINET ORGANS.
THE BEST MANUFACTURED, WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS.
Second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, at great bargains. Prices from $25 to $200. New and Second-hand Instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; Monthly Instalments received for same. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos Tuned and Repaired. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free. Manufactory and Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York. HORACE WATERS & CO., Manufacturers.

COAL.—The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice the best qualities of Coal, for Domestic use, delivered to any part of the city. Now is the time to buy cheap.
WM. STILL, Philadelphia.

VOSE'S PIANOS.
THE PIANO OF AMERICA!
The increasing demand for these Pianos is a sure test of their superiority; and they are acknowledged by competent judge to be EQUAL TO THE BEST PIANO MADE. References can be given to THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS throughout the country. Also to MANY SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES, where they have stood the hard use and practice of years, and HAVE GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION to those using them. They are the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS IN THE MARKET.
WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms, 701 Broadway, New York.
28 40 J. B. ANGIE, Agent

S. D. AND H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS.
The BEST Reed Organ before the public. A few minutes examination will convince any one of this. Call and examine at the Wholesale Agency, 581 Broadway, New York.
Send for Price Circulars.
1y Address all orders SIBERIA ATT.

I HAVE A LARGE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS FINE Steel Engravings, also a very choice collection of exquisite photographs, which I offer very low to Agents and Families. Send for circular, or address orders to
R. E. BROWNELL,
26-36 Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

THE GREETING.
A Collection of Glees, Quartette, Choruses, Part-Songs, etc.
BY L. O. EMERSON,
Author of "The Jubilate," "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," etc.

Upwards of Half a Million Copies of Mr. Emerson's Music Books have been sold, a fact proving a popularity which has rewarded no other author of the same class of books, and which cannot fail to insure for this new volume an immense sale. The contents of this work are, for the most part, NEW. A large number of valuable pieces have been contributed by Mr. L. H. SOUTHARD, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence.

The marked features of the collections are
ORIGINALITY, BRILLIANCY AND VARIETY.
and will be found, upon careful examination, that there is
NO OLDE BOOK BEFORE THE PUBLIC
That in every particular will prove so completely satisfactory to
MUSICAL SOCIETIES AND CONVENTIONS;
CONSERVATORIES, CLUBS AND AMETEUR SINGERS.

Price, $1.38. $13.00 per doz. Mailed post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

REMOVED
TO
WALNUT STREET, NO. 333, UP STAIRS.
EDWARD M. DAVIS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
AND
Dealer in Government, State and City Securities.
Seven-Thirties converted into Five-Twenties.
Any orders to buy or sell Securities at the Board of Brokers will be open market, will be executed with promptness.

EMPIRE SPRING BED CO.,
NO. 62 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
MANUEL'S PATENT AND ADJUSTABLE
SPRING BED BOTTOM,
Received First Premium N. Y. State Fair, 1866.

One Mattress—No Bugs—No Noise—Perfect Rest—Cheap. $5 to $7 at retail. Durable. Fit any bedstead. Anybody can do it.

"I do not want a better bed."—N. C. Meeker, Agricultural Editor Tribune.

"The best bed I ever used."—Dr. Peck, American Institute Farmer's Club.

"I am much pleased with it."—G. H. Bryant, Esq., Buffalo.

"Nothing else will sell."—O. A. Boyd, Owego, N. Y.

"Our bed business is running clean out of our reach."—Cherry & Eckman, Cleveland Ohio

Such certificates might be multiplied indefinitely.

"THE ARABULA; Or, DIVINE GUEST."—Just Published in best style, a new volume by
ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,
containing inspirations from the following new Saints:

ST. RISHIS,	ST. THEODORE,
ST. MENU,	ST. OCTAVIUS,
ST. CONFUCIUS,	ST. SAMUEL,
ST. SIAMER.	ST. ELIZA,
ST. SYRUS,	ST. EMMA,
ST. GABRIEL,	ST. RALPH,
ST. JOHN,	ST. ASAPH,
ST. PNEUMA,	ST. MARY,
ST. JAMES,	ST. SELDEN,
ST. GERRIT,	ST. LOTTA,

Price $1 50. Liberal discount to the trade. Address the Publishers. WM. WHITE & CO.,
158 Washington street, Boston,
Banner of Light Branch Office, No. 544 Broadway, N. Y.
28 40

PROCLAMATION.
COMPETITION DEFIED.
DREWS'S INFALLIBLE YEAST POW

Miscellaneous Department.

SONG OF NATURE.

Mine are the night and morning,
The pits of air, the gulf of space,
The sportive sun, the gibbous moon,
The innumerable days.

I hide in the solar glory;
I am dumb in the pealing song,
I rest on the pitch of the torrent,
In slumber I am strong.

No numbers have counted my tallies,
No tribes my house can fill,
I sit by the shining Fount of Life,
And pour the deluge still.

And ever by delicate powers
Gathering along the centuries
From race on race the rarest flowers,
My wreath shall nothing miss.

And many a thousand summers
My apples ripened well,
And light from meliorating stars
With firmer glory fell.

I wrote the past in characters
Of rock and fire the scroll,
The building in the coral sea,
The planting of the coal.

And thefts from satellites and rings
And broken stars I drew,
And out of spent and aged things
I formed the world anew.

What time the gods kept carnival,
Tricked out in star and flower,
And in cramp elf and saurian forms
They swathed their too much power.

Time and Thought were my surveyors,
They laid their courses well,
They boiled the sea and baked the layers
Of granite, marl and shell.

But he, the man-child glorious—
Where tarries he the while?
The rainbow shines his harbinger,
The sunset gleams his smile.

My boreal lights leap upward,
Forthright my planets roll,
And still the man-child is not born,
The summit of the whole.

Must time and tide forever run?
Will never my winds go sleep in the west?
Will never my wheels which whirl the sun
And satellites have rest?

Too much of donning and doffing,
Too slow the rainbow fades,
I weary of my robe of snow,
My leaves and my cascades.

I tire of globes and races,
Too long the game is played;
What without him is summer's pomp
Or winter's frozen shade?

I travail in pain for him,
My creatures travail and wait;
His couriers come by squadrons,
He comes not to the gate;

Twice I have molded an image,
And thrice outstretched my hand,
Made one of day and one of night,
And one of the salt sea sand.

One in a Judean manger,
And one by Avon stream,
One over against the mouths of the Nile,
And one in the Academe.

I molded kings and saviours,
And bards o'er kings to rule;
But fell the starry influence short,
The cup was never full.

Yet whirl the glowing wheels once more,
And mix the bowl again;
Seethe, Fate! the ancient elements,
Heat, cold, wet, dry and peace and pain.

Let war and trade and creeds and song,
Blend, ripen race on race,
The sunburnt world a man shall breed
Of all the zones, and countless days.

No ray is dimmed, no atom worn,
My oldest force is good as new,
And the fresh rose on yonder thorn,
Gives back the bending heavens in dew.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

AMERICAN ARTIST-LIFE.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

MR. TUCKERMAN, than whom no writer could bring to the consideration of his subject more diligence or a more hearty love of art, has prepared a compendium of American painting and sculpture which supplies a want in our literature. His "Book of the Artists,"* published by Messrs. George P. Putnam & Son, in a handsome octavo volume is a full and interesting record of the progress of Art in the United States— a recital, often from personal knowledge, of events which have colored the lives and fixed the careers of many men whose pencils have become famous, and a concise epitome of the work of our earlier and later epochs. He shows us, in a brief introduction, which is in itself a complete and valuable treatise upon American Art, how the colony now known as Rhode Island led the way, through Symbert's portraits, executed under the patronage of Berkely; how Copley and West, and Jarvis and Vanderlyn, gradually became known to fame; and how with the name of Washington Allston painting reached its acme of excellence among us. He then traces the more rapid progress of art during the past few years, dwells with emphasis upon the advance of public taste, the social attraction of private collections of pictures and the reunions at the artists' receptions, the art-shops which are "a delectable feature of Broadway," the Schools of Design, the building erected expressly for studios, and other indications that our art life has come to a healthy growth. Nor is the author so strict a devotee as to be blind to palpable defects. He urges, with much justice, the necessity of establishing in New York a permanent free gallery of art, and takes occasion to remind American artists that one of their chief faults, as a class, is the inequality of their productions. This latter point is dwelt upon with much force.

It is evident that the author has bestowed unwearying labor upon the text of the history. First come the early portrait painters; then, separate sketches of twenty-seven artists, from Copley to Bierstadt; next, *genre* and historical painters; finally, the landscape painters and the sculptors. Included among the sculptors are Harriet Hosmer, Emma Stebbins, Margaret Foley, Edmonia Lewis, Mrs. Freeman and Annie Whitney.

It may surprise some readers to hear from Mr. Tuckerman that Robert Fulton was a miniature painter in this city in 1785, and that during his weary period of waiting for recognition as a mechanician and as the inventor of steam navigation, his leisure was appropriated abroad and at home to the practice and promotion of art. Dunlap, best known as an annalist, was also known as an artist, executed a series of pictures on subjects suggested by West, painted numerous portraits, and took an active part in establishing the New York Academy of Fine Arts.

We have no space to-day to follow Mr. Tuckerman's agreeable narrative in detail, but must content ourselves with a few extracts from passages of personal history:

TWO EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF MORSE.

* * * A striking evidence of the waywardness of destiny is afforded by the experience of this artist, if we pass at once from this early and hopeful moment to a more recent incident. He then aimed at renown through devotion to the beautiful; but it would seem as if the genius of his country, in spite of himself, led him to this object, by the less flowery path of utility. He desired to identify his name with art, but it has become far more widely associated with science. A series of bitter disappointments obliged him to "coin his mind for bread"—for a long period, exclusive attention to portrait-painting—although, at rare intervals, he accomplished something more satisfactory. More than thirty years since, on a voyage from Europe, in a conversation with his fellow passengers, the theme of discourse happened to be the electro-magnet; and one gentlemen present related some experiments he had lately witnessed at Paris, which proved the almost incalculable rapidity of movement with which electricity was disseminated. The idea suggested itself to the active mind of the artist, that this wonderful and but partially explored agent might be rendered subservient to that system of intercommunication which had become so important a principle of modern civilization. He brooded over the subject as he walked the deck, or lay wakeful in his birth, and by the time he arrived at New York, had so far matured his invention as to have decided upon a telegraph of signs, which is essentially that now in use. After having sufficiently demonstrated his discovery to the scientific, a long period of toil, anxiety and suspense intervened before he obtained the requisite facilities for the establishment of the magnetic telegraph. It is now in daily operation in the United States, and its superiority over all similar inventions abroad was confirmed by the testimony of Arago and the appropriation made for its erection by the French government.

"By one of those coincidences which would be thought appropriate for romance, but which are more common, in fact, than the unobservant are disposed to confess, these two most brilliant events in the painter's life—his first successful work of art and the triumph of his scientific discovery—were brought together, as it were, in a manner singularly fitted to impress the imagination. Six copies of his "Dying Hercules" had been made in London, and the mould was then destroyed. Four of these were distributed by the artist to academies, one he retained, and the last two was given to Mr. Bulfinch, the architect of the Capitol—who was engaged at the time upon that building. After the lapse of many years, an accident ruined Morse's own copy, and a similar fate had overtaken the others, at least in America. After vain endeavors to regain one of these trophies of his youthful career, he at length despaired of seeing again what could not fail to be endeared to his memory by the most interesting associations. One day he was superintending the preparations for the first establishment of his telegraph in the room assigned at the Capitol. His perseverence and self-denying labor had at length met its just reward, and he was taking the first active step to obtain a substantial benefit from his invention. It became necessary in locating the wires, to descend into a vault beneath the apartment, which had not been opened for a long period. A man preceded the artist with a lamp. As they passed along the subterranean chamber the latter's attention was excited by something white glimmering through the darkness. In approaching the object, what was his surprise to find himself gazing upon his long-lost Hercules, which he had not seen for twenty years. A little reflection explained the appaarent miracle. This was undoubtedly the copy given to his deceased friend, the architect, and temporarily deposited in the vault for safety, and undiscovered after his death.

CHAPMAN—A ROMANCE.

There is an old house at Albano, near the lake, that has been used from time immemorial by artists who frequent the vicinity as an inn, although it makes no pretensions to the character. * * * Doubtless if the old walls could speak, the tales they might unfold would equal the "Decameron" in the richness of their flavor, and "Boz" in human zest. As it is, they are not altogether silent, being covered with all kinds of sketches, impromptu landscapes, and grotesque portraits—the hasty but suggestive autographs of the long train of visitors who have stolen thither from the studios and galleries of the Eternal city, for a month's *villegiatura*, or a day's pic-nic. One fine spring afternoon a knot of these graphic adventurers were inspecting the several designs, with more curiosity than reverence, when a young American of the party drew the attention of his companions to a female head, the exquisite beauty of which at once changed their sportive comments to earnest admiration. The host was summoned, and in answer to their inquiries offered to show them the original. With high-wrought expectations they followed him to a neighboring farm-house and beheld an infirm, silver-haired woman, of eighty or ninety, propped up in an arm chair. They looked at their guide incredulously, but all present confirmed his assertion.

It seems that sixty years before, a German youth—one of the most promising students of the Roman Academy—had roamed thither, like themselves, to breathe the fresh air of the hills, and enrich his scrap-book with views of the lake. The decrepid creature before them was at that period a beautiful girl, the very one so sweetly portrayed on the walls of the venerable dwelling they had just left, of which her father was proprietor. The ardent boy from the Rhine had not finished his sketch before he found himself deeply in love. In a few weeks he married her; they established themselves at Rome, and six months after he was stabbed one evening near his own door. The fair being whose dream of happiness was thus horribly broken, returned to Albano, and never left the farmhouse or was seen to smile from that hour. Such is one of the anecdotes of Chapman's sojourn abroad. It is interesting as indicative of the romantic associations which so often invest the life of an artist, and to which their unconstrained habits and affinity with all that is picturesque and adventurous, are so favorable.

CHURCH.

* * * Church's travels in South America were not without fatigues and hazards. On one of these occasions, after twenty days passed on board a small brig, and suffering much from heat and sea-sickness, he disembarked at the mouth of the Magdalena river, which he tediously ascended in a canoe. Traversing the woods on mules, the artist and his companion endured all the privations, and enjoyed all the wonders of a tropical journey. They were tormented by insects, and passed hours in making their way through the dense undergrowth. One dark night an accident separated them. The bridle-paths were dangerous without a guide; not a sign of human dwellings was visible; the hootings of owls and the howlings of beasts increased the horrors of darkness. Weary with penetrating the interminable brushwood, now up to his knees in a morass, and now entangled amid the vine-covered trees, the intrepid limner climbed a tree and long shouted in vain. The mules had slipped away, his companion was ill, and, worn out by fatigue, he found temporary repose on an ant-hill. After many disappointments, he succeeded at length in finding the track of his guides, and resuming his journey under more favorable auspices. These and other trials were soon forgotten, when the spleudors of an exuberant and radiant vegetation burst upon his sight, and he was enabled at leisure to explore scenes of alternate wildness and luxury, full of novel effects and suggestive traits for the pencil.

BIERSTADT.

Among the German emigrants who have settled in New England is a family, the head of which was by profession a soldier, who had seen hard service during the Peninsular war. Two years before he arrived in the United States his son Albert was born at Dusseldorf. This family, whose name is Bierstadt, have resided for many years at New Bedford, in Massachusetts. There this son, now so well known as a landscape painter, received his school education, and subsequently engaged in various employments, always with a predilection for art, however, which he casually indulged from his earliest years. * * *

The future artist had frequently executed clever sketches in crayon; but it was not until 1851, when he was in his twenty-third year, that he began to paint in oils, and determined to earn the means of visiting his native city, Dusseldorf, and his eminent cousin, Hasenclever, whose unique *genre* pictures have been so popular in this country. Accordingly in 1853 he embarked; and soon after his arrival in Europe, took up his abode at Dusseldorf, devoting the Winter to study at the famous Academy of that city, and the Summer to sketching tours through Germany and Switzerland.

* * * A winter in Rome with Whittredge, a pedestrian tour through the Apennines with Gifford, and a sojourn in Switzerland and on the Rhine with the former artist friend and Haseltine, enlarged the observation and enriched the portfolio of Bierstadt, and in the Autumn of 1857 he returned to his New Bedford home, accomplished in his art, with many trophies of his industry and skill, and with a new relish for, and understanding of, landscape painting. These attainments he now aspired to make illustrative of the least known scenery of the New World.

HICKS.

Among our portrait painters of Quaker parentage is Thomas Hicks, born in Newtou, Bucks county, Pa., in 1823. * * * He went to Europe in 1845 and remained four years, chiefly at Rome and Paris; in the latter city he studied with Couture, and in the former copied the old masters. He usually catches a likeness with facility, and often indulges in warmth of coloring and elaborate accessories, which have contributed to the popularity of his portraits; among the most notable of these are heads and half or full lengths of Halleck, Longfellow, Ward Beecher, Dr. Kane, Dr. Coggswell and Edwin Booth as Iago. The artist-life of Hicks has been prosperous, but not without tragic adventures. He was in Paris duringthe Revolution of 1848, and sheltered two fugitive insurgents in his room, enabling them finally to escape. During the carnival at Rome, in the midst of a dense crowd in the Piazza Colonna, he was stabbed in the back with a stiletto, so seriously as to remain for months in a critical state. He is also one of the survivors of the catastrophe at Norwalk, Conn., when so many perished by the rush of a train of cars into the river.

LE CLEAR'S FIRST EFFORT.

* * * We have spoken of Le Clear as a signal example of steady progress in portraiture. A singular test was afforded us, at a recent visit to his studio. There had been found at Owego, N. Y., his childhood's home, a portrait from his hand, at the age of nine. The drawing was so like a boy in the exaggerated outline of sleeve and shoulder as to excite a smile; the drawing, of course, was very defective, and the color crude; but a decided individual expression of the mouth, and something characteristic in the whole physiognomy, rude and unsubdued as is the execution, made us readily believe the assertion of the family, to whom the coarse old canvas belongs, that it was "a striking likeness." To this native facility for imitation Le Clear now unites remarkable power of characterization, a peculiar skill in color, and minute authenticity in the reproduction of latent as well as superficial personal traits.

GIGNOUX.

* * * It was a casual word of Delaroche that decided Gignoux to turn his attention to landscape art. Having accompanied a number of his fellow-students on a Summer excursion to Switzerland, he brought to Paris, among other sketches, a view of a Swiss village, and one of a cottage interior; and when Delaroche saw them, he exclaimed: "You are strong here; be a landscape painter." Drawn to this branch of art by his own taste and love of nature, and encouraged by his master's opinion, Gignoux thenceforth devoted his pencil almost exclusively thereto.

He was first known among us by his Winter landscapes, executed with great truth to nature and beauty of effect; it has been said that some of them are so truthful that they would almost allure a snow-bunting from the sky. Our lovers of art, comparatively few as they were twenty-five years ago, considered one of Gignoux's Winter scenes essential to their limited collections; and orders flowed in upon him far beyond his ability to execute. It is a proof of his versatile and assiduous skill that the same popularity has attended each successive experiment in American landscape; to the Winter succeeded Autumnal views, and these in turn were in equal demand; then came his "Niagara in Winter," and his "Virginia in Indian Summer," both of which created a new series of applications for works of a similar description, or duplicates of the originals. Gignoux has made a study of American scenery under every aspect; he has observed nature in the New World with reference to the modifying influence of the seasons; and in many instances has proved singularly felicitous in his true rendering of atmosphere, sky and vegetation, as they are changed in tone, color and effect by vernal, Summer, Autumnal and Wintry agencies.

INNESS'S HOME.

* * * * Nearly two miles back of Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, is a rural hamlet, bearing the pleasant name of Eagleswood. The settlement consists of a large and elegant stone edifice, at present occupied as a military school; a fine mansion, the residence of the proprietor of the broad acres composing the hamlet; and also the residences of George Innes and William McEwan, artists. In the grounds there is a fine studio building, occupied by Wm. Page, Wm. McEwen and E. W. Hall. Innes has a finely-constructed studio in his house, and there, at his "Eagleswood Eyrry," he conceives and produces the artistic works which are from time to time exhibited to the public gaze. * * *

DARLEY.

Darley resides in an old family homestead at Claymont, Delaware, in the immediate vicinity of a farm where Wertmuller, a Swedish painter, best known for his celebrated picture of Danae, lived for many years and died. Darley's professional business, however, leads to frequent sojourns in the eastern cities, whereby he keeps *au courant* with whatever is dramatic and picturesque in the events of the day, and his talent and industry find ample scope as an illustrator of current and standard literature.

* * * It is well to consider if there be anything ridiculous in one's manner or appearance before coming within the scope of Darley's vision. If your nose is *retrousez* or pointed, your figure dumpy, or the way in which you try to be agreeable slightly exaggerated, the quick perception and ready crayon of Darley may transform you into such a nasal individuality, such an incarnated dump, or absurd exquisite, that whoever once beholds the sketch will ever after involuntary laugh at the sight of you, even at a funeral. Lord Brougham said that the idea of his life being written by Lord Campbell, the biographer of the Chancellors, added to the horrors of death; and the idea of being caricatured by Darley may well add to a sensitive man's horrors of life. How many worthy individuals whom we would fain approach with respect, or at least courteous interest, has this wizard's pencil made forever grotesque to our mind's eye! There is one who has become, to our consciousness, only a walking proboscis, whose nose we were not ever aware of until we saw it outlined by Darley; another, whose real features we can never detect, because of the emphatic smirk with which the same magician has invested his face; and a third, who never looks to us as if he stood on *terra firma*, but appears like a galvanized dumpling bouncing on an imaginary steed; and these transformations being based on the natural language of the parties, have just enough truth to be broadly hinted by their ordinary appearance, and thus the funny image and the real person are indissolubly mingled to the fancy. Two or three lines suffice Darley to metamorphose his fellow-creatures, while he preserves their identity. We recognized instantly one of his portraits, although nothing was represented but the hind-quarters and the back of a pair of legs.

POWERS.

* * * At first, Hiram Powers merely sought an honest subsistence; he was employed for a time in a reading-room, and as a travelling collector of debts—occupations which brought him in contact with great varieties of human character, while the latter necessitated long journeys on horseback through the woods—not destitute of perils or without the zest of adventure; the observations and incidents of those days yielding to one so keen of sight and thoughtful of mood abundant materials for salient reminiscence. In changing farm for city life, however, Powers had not laid aside his favorite recreation, and continued to exercise his mechanical and imitative skill; the first steamboat he ever saw attracted his delighted attention, until he perfectly understood its machinery; and he found ere long more congenial employment in a clock factory. But his talent for modelling became known, and he was engaged by the proprietor of a popular and profitable museum, to exercise both his plastic and his mechanical talent in behalf thereof; they soon made the exhibition famous—partly by the lurid horrors of the "Infernal regions," and still more to the eye of taste, by the extraordinary life-semblance of his waxen energies—no approach to which had previously been seen here, and rarely abroad. Numerous anecdotes founded on this imitative skill are still current at Cincinnati; as, for instance, that a waxen image received the tickets of the crowd during a whole evening, without exciting suspicion; and the waxen face of a child, taken after death, and made life-like from memory, to appease its mother's grief, so renewed and prolonged it by its too real aspect, that in mercy to her it was destroyed.

The manifest ability of Powers, in these waxen models, led by a natural and almost necessary transition to his experiments in a more durable material, and for a higher end. He learned the art of modelling in plaster from a German; and was soon congenially occupied in moulding the features of the leading American statesmen of the day; his vocation became more and more patent; and the admirable accuracy and expressiveness of his busts sufficed to extend and establish his reputation. * * *

ROGERS AND HIS GROUPS.

John Rogers was born in Salem, Mass., and employed in a store in Boston for some time after leaving school. Then he commenced civil engineering; but, having strained his eyes, went into a machine-shop at Manchester, N. H., as an apprentice. He worked up through all the branches, including the draughting-room and office, and finally had charge of a railroad repair-shop in the West. During the eight years he was in the machinery business he used to amuse himself, when he had any spare time, by making sketches in clay. He longed to pursue modelling exclusively; and finally, towards the close of 1858, he made a trip to Europe to see and learn something of the art, but not perceiving how he could turn his style of design to account, and having no great sympathy for the classic style, he returned, after a few months' absence, intending to follow modelling as an amusement only, and engaged as draughtsman in a surveyor's office in Chicago. But learning, while there, of a peculiar mode for casting intricate figures, the old desire came back, and he modelled the group of the "Slave Auction," and came with it to New York in December, 1859. He learned casting from an Italian, and kept at work until he had thoroughly mastered it; then the war for the Union broke out, and the "Picket Guard" and other war subjects brought his works into notice. It was some years before he could pay expenses; but for the last three years he has no reason to complain, many hundred groups having been sold.

EMMA STEBBINS.

If years of study warrant the artist career, Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, is fully justified in adopting it. She long worked with crayon and palette as an amateur, making likenesses of her friends, copying fine pictures in oil, improving every opportunity to cultivate her taste and discipline her ability. Like Miss Hosmer, she went to Rome, and, as in her case, found a congenial spirit and devoted friend in Charlotte Cushman. She is assiduous and absorbed in the study and exercise of plastic art, and has sent home some pleasing specimens of her skill and taste in expressive statuettes; a beautiful figure of Joseph—represented in boyhood—rather an original idea, is one of her favorite conceptions. She is now at work on a statue of Horace Mann; her Columbus has won praise; and, judging by some excellent photographs of her models, she must have worked with remarkable industry, and under the most improving influences during the few years she has lived at Rome.

A compliment, deserved from the earnest self-devotion with which she has applied herself to plastic art, has recently been paid to Emma Stebbins by the Commissioners of the New York Central Park—she having been commissioned to execute a statuesque adornment for a fountain; her design is full of promise; she has adopted for her subject the appropriate and beautiful idea of the Angel of the Waters, hallowed to the Christian's imagination by the miracle beside the pool of Bethesda.

MARGARET FOLEY.

Miss Foley, of whom the Green Mountain State may justly be proud, achieves new and constant success in her *relievos*. A critical estimate of this lady declares that her head of the somewhat impracticable but always earnest Senator from Massachusetts is unsurpassable and beyond praise. It is simple, absolute truth embodied in marble. Not truth in outline and feature alone, but in expression and sentiment. The same may be said of her bas-relief of Longfellow, and of the grand head of Bryant, Rev. C. T. Brooks, and of several ideal heads. This lady, too, is busy with a work of more pretension than any she has yet undertaken, and which, if successful, will place her in a firm position in the higher ranks of the art to which she is devoted.

EDMONIA LEWIS.

A young woman of mixed negro and Indian blood, excited much interest during the Union war, by exhibiting, at the soldiers' relief fair in Boston, a bust of Col. Shaw—the "fair-haired hero," and martyr to the cause of her race; it seemed like an inspiration of grateful homage, that so authentic a likeness and pleasing a work should have emanated from the unpracticed hands of a dusky maiden. Since then she has modelled "The Freedwoman, on First Hearing of her Liberty"—of which it has been said that "it tells with much eloquence a painful story." Of the curious and speculative interest excited by this novice in sculpture, among the Roman studios, we may judge by the following description contained in a recent letter from that city:

"Edmonia Lewis is a little American girl, scarcely twenty-two years of age, born in Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the Hudson, of Indian and negro parentage, and bearing in her face the characteristic type of her origin. In her coarse but appropriate attire, with her black hair loose, and grasping in her tiny hand the chisel with which she does not disdain—perhaps with which she is obliged—to work, and with her large, black, sympathetic eyes brimful of simple, unaffected enthusiasm, Miss Lewis is unquestionably the most interesting representative of our country in Europe. Interesting not alone because she belongs to a contemned and hitherto oppressed race, which labors under the imputation of artistic incapacity, but because she has already distinguished herself in sculpture—not perhaps in its highest grade, according to the accepted canons of the art, but in its naturalistic, not to say the most pleasing form."

An appendix contains a list of American pictures in public and private collections; but it is incomplete. Putnam & Son announce that a complete catalogue is in preparation. It will form a suitable complement to Mr. Tuckerman's excellent volume. —*Evening Post.*

* Book of the Artists: American Artist Life, comprising biographical and critical sketches of American Artists; preceded by an historical account of the rise and progress of art in America. By Henry T. Tuckerman. With an appendix containing an account of notable pictures and private collections. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

ORIGIN OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* takes exception to a statement in the last *Atlantic*, that Stephen C. Foster was the originator of what is known as negro minstrelsy. He says:

Immediately after the battle of Plattsburg, while the country was in a whirl of joyous excitement consequent upon the nation's victories, the managers of the theatre at Albany, New York, announced, among other attractions for an evening's entertainment, an original song in character, entitled "The Battle of Plattsburg," by one of the company. The house was moderately filled, and was immensely astonished, when, on the rising of the curtain at the appointed time, there appeared, dressed and colored to suit, a perfect representation of a full-blooded African.

The excitement, which was now intense, was not in the least allayed by his singing, to an original air, equal, for its negro peculiarities, to the best of Foster's melodies—a song of which the following is the opening verse:

"Back side Albany stan' Lake Champlain,
Little pond half full o' water;
Plattsburg, too, stan' close upon de main,
Town small now, but bigger, dough, hereafter.
On Lake Champlain Uncle Sam he set he boat,
An' Massa Macdonough he sail 'em,
While General Macomb makes Plattsburg he home,
Wid soldiers whose courage nebber fail 'em."

As the song proceeded, in detail, with the incidents of the battle, and the final success of the American arms, the excitement increased to the highest intensity and the enthusiasm became uncontrollable. As the curtain descended, shouts, cheers and *encores* were blended in one confused din, and the curtain had hardly touched the floor when it was again rung up, and the song again sung, and this was repeated until the manager was compelled to apologize for the exhaustion of the singer, and promise its repetition on the following evening.

The next day nothing was talked of in the city but the Battle of Plattsburg, and for a long season it was the chief attraction at the theatre. Any thing would serve for a bill provided the new song was in the programme. The papers heralded it, and the manager of the Old Park Theatre, New York, made an arrangement with the singer, and, at the close of his engagement at Albany, he appeared at New York to crowded houses, no less wild and enthusiastic.

Thus the credit of the first negro song does not belong, as has been so often stated, to Jim Crow Rice; and the song had its origin not alone in mere imitation of negro eccentricities, but in a direct allusion to, and sympathy, with the victories of the American army in its second struggle with British tyranny.

DR. FRANKLIN'S WIFE.—To promote her husband's interests, she attended in his little shop, where she bought rags, sewed pamphlets, folded newspapers, and sold the few articles in which he dealt, such as ink, paper, lamp-black, blanks, and other stationery. At the same time, she was an excellent housekeeper, and besides being economical herself, taught her somewhat careless, disorderly husband to be economical also.

Sometimes, Franklin was clothed from head to foot in garments which his wife had both woven and made, and for a long time she performed all the work of the house without the assistance of a servant. Nevertheless, she knew how to be liberal at proper times. Franklin tells us that for some years after his marriage, his breakfast was bread and milk, which they ate out of a two-penny earthen vessel, with a pewter spoon; but one morning, on going down to breakfast, he found upon the table a beautiful china bowl, from which his bread and milk was steaming, with a silver spoon by its side, which had cost a sum equal in our currency to ten dollars. When he expressed his astonishment at this unwonted splendor, Mrs. Franklin only remarked, that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as much as any of his neighbors.

Franklin prospered in his business until he became the most famous editor and most flourishing printer in America, which gave him the pleasure of relieving his wife from the care of business, and enabled him to provide for her a spacious and well furnished abode. She adorned a high station as well as she had borne a lowly one, and presided at her husband's liberal table as gracefully as when he ate his breakfast of bread and milk from a two-penny bowl.—*James Parton.*

THE COMMENCEMENT OF OLD AGE.

WHAT are the signs of natural decay? When does old age commence? The natural history of individual death, without disease, is one of the subjects which it remains for modern physicians to study. When does the vital machine begin to wear out in the typically healthy man, and what are the ways by which normal decay, inevitable death, invade the aged man? With our modern means of precise observation and minute pathological research, we should be able now to lay the foundation for the answer to this most important question. The subject is suggested to us by a most thoughtful, able, and well-written thesis on death, considered from the etiological points of view, by Dr. Acosta of Paris, which will repay the perusal of reflective men. Discussing the difficulty of determining the commencement of old age, Dr. Acosta reminds us that, whilst the Greeks regarded the age of 49 (7 times 7, their climacteric number) as the culminating point of human strength, and, at the same time, as the commencement of decadence, M. Flourens holds that decadence does not commence until the 70th year; an age which the Chinese, according to Sir John Bowring, regard as a metaphorical one, calling those who have attained to it "rare birds," and men of 50 years old "loiterers." The two climacteric ages of the Arabs were 63 and 81, being the multiplication of 9 (their magic number) by 7 and 9. The age of 63 was considered so critical that it was called the grand climacteric, and the ancients were accustomed to mutually congratulate each when they had passed it. Quetelet, to a certain extent, admits the danger of this critical period; for he says, "From 60 to 65 years of age, vitality loses much of its energy; that is to say, the probability of continuing to live diminishes greatly."

M. Reveille Parise, while, in common with some other physiologists, allowing the existence of two other sources of strength in the constitution, which he names force in reserve and force in use, believes that the physiological fact which reveals old age is the progressive diminution of reserved force so superabundant in youth. There certainly exists some organizations which are proof against the ravages of time, and the attacks of sickness and death. Some men at the age 80, 90, even 100 years, have preserved their sensorial and intellectual faculties, and their great mental energy, even to the last days of their life. A complete list of them would be too long. We will, therefore, only mention a few names. Plato died at the age of 81, pen in hand; Georgias continued his literary labors at the age of 107; Socrates writes his famous "Panegyric of Athens" in his 94th year; Theophratus his "Characters" at 99; Cato learnt Greek after his sixtieth year; Cicero composed his charming work, "De Senectute," one year before his violent death; Voltaire wrote a great number of tragedies, "Tancrede" and "L'Orphelin de la Chine," amongst others worthy of his best time, at the age of sixty-five, and he came to Paris in his seventy-fourth year to give himself an intellectual treat, the representation of his tragedy of "Irene." There are also still living members of our profession, as well as the literary, scientific, and political world, who would illustrate the list of Nestors, remarkable both for their longevity and for intellectual labors to which they continue to devote themselves. Disraeli has said, "Old age has been a thing unknown to many men of genius."—*British American Journal.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY DISCIPLINE.—An anecdote illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline came to me directly from one who witnessed the occurrence. One day when the Queen was present in her carriage at a military review, the princess Royal, then rather a willful girl of about thirteen, sitting on the front seat, seemed disposed to be rather familiar and coquettish with some young officers of the escort. Her Majesty gave several reproving looks, without avail—"winked at her, but she would not stay winked." At length in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it—too evidently not accidentally. Instantly two or three young heroes sprang from their saddles to return it to her fair hand—but the lawful voice of royalty stayed them. "Stop gentlemen!" exclaimed the Queen—"leave it where it lies. Now, my daughter, get down from the carriage, and pick up your handkerchief." There was no help for it. The royal footman let down the steps for the little royal lady who proceeded to lift from the dust the pretty piece of cambric and lace. She blushed a good deal, though she tossed her head saucily, and she was doubtless very angry, but the mortifying lesson may have nipped in the bud her first impulse toward coquetry. It was hard, but it was wholesome. How many American mothers would be equal to such a piece of Spartan discipline?—*Grace Greenwood.*

DECKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR

PIANO-FORTES,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 2 UNION SQUARE,

Corner of FOURTH AVENUE and FOURTEENTH STREET.

Our instruments are acknowleged to be superior to all others with regard to TONE, TOUCH, SINGING QUALITY and DURABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION.

We call special attention to our NEW IVORY AGRAFFE BAR, which renders the upper notes exceedingly CLEAR, UNIFORM and PURE; harmonizes the entire scale, and facilitates ease and rapidity of playing.

☞ MARK WELL THE NAME AND LOCALITY.

DECKER & CO.,

No. 2 Union Square, cor. 4th Avenue and 14th street.

The DAY of DOOM;

AND OTHER POEMS. By Rev. MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH. First published in 1862. One of the most popular books in New England for a century and a half. Price $1.

29-41 AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

THE BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

The Cheapest FIRST-CLASS Instruments in the market.

DEALERS SUPPLIED ON LOW TERMS.

Also the

WM. McCAMMON PIANOS.

Pianos to rent and for sale on instalments.

Purchasers will find it much to their interest to address the subscriber for circulars and prices.

SIBERIA OTT,
Wholesale Agent,
1y 581 Broadway, New York City.

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE,

With Improvements and Attachments for every speciality including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

tf No. 458 Broadway.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE

Now ready; also Button-hole Machine.

tf No. 458 Broadway.

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE

Sold exclusively by the
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
tf No. 458 Broadway

EXTINGUISHER.

ALWAYS READY FOR INSTANT USE.

PUTS OUT FIRE INSTANTLY

PORTABLE, SELF-ACTING

FIRE-ENGINE.

No building safe without them.
Price, No. 1, $45; No. 2, $50; No. 3, $55.
U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,
Send for Circular. No. 8 Dey street, New York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS. Wholesale and Retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave Pianos for $175 and upwards.

Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New York.
1y HORACE WATERS.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

PLAN and execution commended by Justice Story, Chancellor Kent, President Adams; Historians Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft and Ticknor; Rev. H. W. Beecher, and many others.

It has been published for more than twenty years, and is now enlarged. It is issued

EVERY SATURDAY

giving fifty-two numbers and over THREE THOUSAND double-column octavo pages of reading matter, yearly.

It is a work which commends itself to every one who has a taste for the best literature of the Magazines and Reviews, or who cares to keep up with the events of the time.

It contains the best Reviews, Criticisms, Stories, Poetry; Literary, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Essays—from the whole body of English Periodical Literature—making 4 vols. a year, of immediate interest, and solid, permanent value.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

From the late President of the United States, John Quincy Adams.—"Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and this country, THE LIVING AGE has appeared to me the most useful."

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May, 1867.—"Were I in view of all the competitors now in the field, to choose, I should undoubtly choose THE LIVING AGE. There is not, in any library that I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes."

From the New York Times.—"The taste, judgement and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles, are above all praise, because they have never been equalled."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.—"We can do those among our readers who love sound and pure literature no better service than by referring them to this sterling weekly. It is decidedly the best magazine of its class published in the United States, if not in the world."

From the Boston Post.—"We venture to say that in no other form can a work of similar character be found of equal merit, or at so moderate a price."

From the Church Union, New York Aug. 10, 1867.—"Its editorial discrimination in such as ever to afford its readers an entertaining *resume* of the best current European magazine literature, and *so complete as to satisfy them of their having no need to resort to its original sources.* In this regard, we deem it the best issue of its kind extant."

From the New York Independent.—"No one can read, from week to week, the selections brought before him in THE LIVING AGE, without becoming conscious of a quickening of his own faculties, and an enlargement of his mental horizon. Few Private libraries, of course, can now secure the back volumes, sets of which are limited and costly. But public libraries in towns and villages ought, if possible, to be furnished with such a treasury of good reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in future with the age in which they live."

From the Richmond Whig, June 1, 1867.—"If a man were to read Littell's magazine regularly, and read nothing else, he would be well informed on all prominent subject in the general field of human knowledne."

From the Illinois State Journal Aug. 3, 1867.—"It has more real solid worth, more useful information, than any similar publication we know of. The ablest essays, the most entertaining stories, the finest poetry of the English language, are here gathered together."

From the New York Home Journal June 12, 1867.—"LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, long distinguished as a pioneer in the republication of the choicest foreign periodical literature, still holds the foremost rank among works of its class. Its standard of selections is a high one; and its contents are not only of interest at the present moment, but possess an enduring value. Its representation of the foreign field of periodical literature is ample and comprehensive; and it combines the tasteful and erudite, the romantic and practical, the social and scholarly, the grave and gay, with a skill which is nowhere surpassed, and which is admirable suited to please the cultivated reader."

From the Protestant Churchman, June 27, 1867.—"Age and life are alike its characteristics. It is linked with our memories of the old library at home, and it seems to grow fresher and better it matter as it grows older in years. Once introduced into the family circle, it cannot well be dispensed with; and the bound volumes on the library shelves will supply a constant feast in years to come."

From a Clergyman in Massachusetts of much literary celebrity.—"In the formation of my mind and character, I owe as much to THE LIVING AGE as to all other means of education put together."

Published WEEKLY, at $8 a year, FREE OF POSTAGE.

An extra copy sent *gratis* to any one getting up a club of seven new subscribers.

ADDRESS LITTELL & GAY,
23--35 30 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

JEAN INGELOW'S NEW POEMS.—The great popularity of the Poetess Laureate is owing to the fact that, like BURNS, she writes for the people. A very able reviewer says, "She loves